

THE TIMES Tomorrow

2,001... Spectrum gives a preview of what television will look like 20 years from now.

... a space... How Martin Luther's church is finding room to exist alongside East Germany's communism 500 years after his death.

... an odyssey... Bobby Robson names his squad for England's next European soccer championship match in Luxembourg.

Evolution Horizons Computer examines IBM's new "Peanut" and a chance to win a computer.

Revolution Richard Owen watches Russia's annual revolutionary celebrations.

Dissolution How the jewelry of death has become the latest evening fashion.

Race under way for Andropov's successor

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The power struggle in the Politburo over the successor to President Andropov has already begun, according to informed sources, with Mr Geidar Aliyev and Mr Grigoriy Romanov emerging as the front-runners.

Speculation that Mr Andropov is seriously ill swept Moscow at the weekend after his failure to appear at a Kremlin gala marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Soviet officials said his unprecedented absence was due to a cold, but the illness is believed to be more serious. Sources said he had had a kidney operation.

Attention is now focused on today's military parade on Red Square. An appearance by Mr Andropov on the Lenin Mausoleum would calm speculation, but observers doubt that he will be well enough. Mr Leonid Zamyatin, a senior official, said the decision was in the hands of Mr Andropov's doctors.

Sources said the manoeuvring now taking place in the Politburo might have visible results only in the long term because Mr Andropov's illness might be prolonged, with periods of recovery. Speculation about President Brezhnev's future began with his illness six years before he died.



Mr Romanov: Possible successor.

Mr Romanov, who is 69, has not been seen in public since mid August. Not a single photograph of him has appeared on television or in the press in that time.

The main speech on Red Square today will be made by Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, who is expected to maintain Moscow's hostility toward the United States and new Nato missiles in Europe.

Marshal Ustinov is not thought to be a contender for the party leadership, despite the rising influence of the military in Soviet politics.

Mr Romanov, on the other hand, is making a strong bid and received favourable publicity when he made the keynote speech in the Kremlin on Saturday. His remarks were reported prominently in the press under photographs which clearly showed Mr Konstantin Chernenko sitting in the absent leader's place, to the right of the Chairman.

Mr Chernenko, Mr Andropov's rival a year ago and President Brezhnev's protégé, is formally second in command, but would not have Politburo support in a crisis. Observers believe Mr Viktor Grishin, the Moscow party boss, would be a possible compromise choice.

Sources said, however, that senior party leaders favoured a transition to young and vigorous leadership, with Mr Romanov and Mr Aliyev, both aged 60, and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev the leading candidates.

All have drawbacks: Mr Romanov moved from Leningrad to Moscow only last June, and no Leningrad party leader has ever made it to the top in the Kremlin. Mr Aliyev, also a newcomer (he joined the Politburo last November), is a non-Russian who comes from

Continued on back page, col 1

CBI denies censoring anti-Thatcher motions

By Edward Townsend

Suggestions that resolutions critical of the Government's industrial and economic policies have been deliberately dropped from the agenda for today's Confederation of British Industry annual conference in Glasgow were denied by CBI leaders yesterday.

The CBI says that its vetting committee had sought resolutions that allowed for a significant amount of debate. The main task of the conference, it adds, is to find out where the balance of opinion lies.

A resolution from the Wales CBI is not among the 162 submitted. It was described by Mr Bryan Rigby, deputy director general, as representing "an extreme."

The resolution, tabled by the West Wales Committee, said: "This conference is appalled that after four years in office the Government has done little to encourage economic recovery and urges it to introduce policies to help industry by stimulating real growth."

Finance and Industry, page 15



Family affair: Damon Hill, son of the late world motor racing champion Graham Hill, receives advice from his mother Bette before making his debut at Brands Hatch yesterday. He walked back to the pits after spinning off. Photograph: Chris Cole.

Dublin riot heightens Irish prisons crisis

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A serious dispute over industrial relations in prisons in the Irish Republic was underway yesterday, after Saturday's riot at Mountjoy jail, Dublin.

Some seventy people were injured in the rioting, which began when 150 policemen were drafted into the prison to replace warders who had walked out in a dispute over overtime working.

The Republic's Minister for Justice, Mr Michael Noonan, yesterday accused the prison officers of irresponsibility. In turn, Mr Noonan was criticized by both the warders and by the association of Garda Sergeants and inspectors, who complained that policemen were being used as pawns in the dispute.

Extra police, equipped with riot gear, were drafted in during the riot as prisoners smashed televisions and video recorders and set a workshop on fire, and the army guarded the perimeter of the jail. None of the 475 prisoners escaped and yesterday the prison was said to be quiet.

The police and army officers were still at the prison because Mr Noonan said he could not rely on warders to carry out their duties.

"What happened was unfortunate and was brought about by irresponsible action by the Prison Officers' Association. We cannot rely on them to give a dependable service in the prisons," he said.

By last night all of the 29 policemen hurt in the rioting and all but four of the prisoners injured had been released from hospital.

Mr Noonan, meanwhile found himself under attack from both the Prison Officers' Association and the Association of Garda Sergeants and Inspectors.

The dispute with the prison officers is over manning levels which at the moment mean that two prison officers accompany a prisoner when he is being moved. A recent circular from

The Department of Justice gave the prison governor authority to alter this, depending on the type of prisoner being escorted. Despite an offer by the department to withdraw the circular and hold talks this week the warders went ahead with industrial action.

The association's secretary, Mr P. J. McEvoy, yesterday accused the justice department of deliberately trying to create confrontation. "There is something very wrong with the prison service. The security of the institutions have been undermined and there have been escapes. Prison officers are entitled to protection," he said.

But Mr Noonan, alleging that the officers no longer gave a dependable service, said they had walked out "at the drop of a hat" on 21 occasions since January, leaving the Government with no option but to call in the Garda and Army.

Mr Noonan said that when he next met the Prison Officers Association this week, it would not be just to discuss the overtime dispute but the running of the service. "The Government and the minister responsible run the prisons, not the prison officers," he said.

UVF demands, page 2

Leading article, page 11

Moderates ahead in Turkish poll

Ankara (Reuters) - Turkey's conservative Motherland Party took an early lead in the general election yesterday.

First results put the party, led by the former economy chief, Mr Turgut Ozal, ahead of the moderately left-wing Populist Party.

A sample of more than 20,000 votes from 15 districts across the country had the right-wing Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP) of Mr Turgut Sunalp, a retired general, in third position. The military government had signalled that the NDP was its preferred choice.

Analysts said the sample was from random districts which announced early figures after polls closed at 5pm local time - and they might be confounded by later results.

The analysis said, however, that the sample included results from polling stations covering a broad spectrum of the electorate, from Istanbul in the west to the eastern town of Siirt.

Of the early votes counted, 9,351 were for the Motherland Party, 6,185 for Mr Necdet Calp's Populist Party and 4,583 for the NDP.

The early results gave the Motherland Party 43.6 per cent of the vote, the Populists 28.8 per cent and the NDP 21.3 per cent.

Officials said 95 per cent of the votes were valid. Opposition groups which said the elections were undemocratic had urged people to spoil ballot papers.

Polling scenes, page 5

Unions back Kinnock style for party

By Paul Routledge, Anthony Bevins and David Felton

The Labour Party is to make a radical shift in its public style after a trade union decision at the weekend to back a new campaigning image spearheaded by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Opposition leader.

After conducting an inquest on the failure of the June election campaign, the labour movement pressure group, Trade Unionism for Labour Victory (TULV), agreed to nominate four senior union leaders to the party's new Campaign Strategy Committee which meets for the first time next week.

But last night the new drive received a sharp setback when Mr Frank Chapple, leader of the electricians' union, bluntly declared that the new party leadership would not be impressive unless the policies were changed.

The TULV conference at the north London offices of Mr Clive Jenkins's union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, was called originally to find ways of halting Labour out of its latest and most critical financial crisis, and those present agreed to cooperate in restoring the cash fortunes of the party.

But the union politicians also agreed to give their support to the new policy initiative aimed at taking Labour out of the "intellectual hot-house" of party headquarters and back to the voters in time for local authority and European parliamentary elections next year.

The key intention behind the strategy committee, which embraces the parliamentary party, the national executive and the unions, is to present a united front on policy to avoid the damaging public splits which exacerbated Labour's poor showing at the polls.

The terms of reference of the 16-member committee are:

- to oversee the detailed articulation of party policy within the framework agreed by the conference, and to ensure it is presented in an united, professional, imaginative and popular way as possible;
- to conduct centrally-directed nationwide campaigns;
- to use professional skills and develop media ideas for political education and to involve party members in assessing them;
- to review priorities, management and staffing of the party's press, publicity, education and campaigning organizations to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

The last provision clearly requires a reshuffle at Labour's Walworth Road headquarters, where there have been persistent rumours that Mr Nick Grant, the Party's director of publicity, who took up his post from a similar job with the health union Cope, may be found wanting.

The TULV executive committee meets on Wednesday to choose its representatives on the strategy committee, and it is likely that the leaders of the largest affiliated unions will pick up the nominations.

Continued on back page, col 3

The last retreat of Arafat's crumbling army

From Robert Fisk, Baddawi Camp, Tripoli

Mr Yasser Arafat's crumbling guerrilla army lost one of the only two Palestinian camps still in its hands and began its last retreat back into the streets of Tripoli yesterday under a constant bombardment of shell-fire and a shroud of black smoke four miles high from the encircled city's burning oil refineries.

Palestinians still loyal to Mr Arafat were dragging their heavy artillery into a banana grove in the northern suburbs to form a new perimeter front line and firing mortars from the Tripoli seaport as the Palestine Liberation Organization forces, seeking the destruction of the man who is still nominally their leader, joined Syrian troops in an indiscriminate attack on Mr Arafat's last camp at Baddawi.

As if unable to grasp the full consequences of the Palestinian civil war that is now reaching its climax, Mr Arafat himself took an almost pragmatic view of the catastrophe that is now likely to overwhelm his men.

"I have no other choice but to hold out," he said yesterday.

The human cost of his resistance was horrifyingly revealed inside Tripoli when a crowd of Palestinian men and women - some of them stunned into silence, others breaking down in grief - surrounded a refrigerated steel container lorry that had been parked in front of the Islamic Hospital.

The lorry bore the insignia of the International Red Cross and a number of young men wearing

masks threw open the rear doors to reveal its contents. From floor to ceiling, it was packed with bodies of men, women and children, some of them obviously dead for more than two days, others burning obscenely from the plastic bags in which they had been wrapped.

All had come from the Palestinian camp at Nahr al-Bared which Mr Arafat's men had finally abandoned under shellfire at six o'clock that morning.

A small bag was brought to the door of the vehicle and gently opened to reveal a girl with dark hair, her head crushed and split open. A woman stared at the tiny body in silence and turned away, her lips pressed together in anguish.

At the back of the crowd a middle-aged woman and her daughter. Her husband had been killed in Nahr al-Bared and they stood leaning on each other in misery, tears streaming down their faces as they waited to look into those dreadful bags.

All day, the sound of heavy shellfire rumbled through the almost deserted streets of Tripoli as Palestinian gunmen, some standing on pick-up trucks carrying anti-aircraft guns, appeared at corners and in alleyways.

The journey north of the city to Mr Arafat's collapsing front line at Baddawi is not a pleasant one, a road under constant shellfire. Yet the Guerrillas still holding out there seemed

Angry Israelis press for partition of Lebanon

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

All bridges across the Awali River in Southern Lebanon remained blocked last night by heavily-armed Israeli soldiers, as the Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir came under pressure to make the closure permanent, and to enforce other security measures including the razing of orchards which provide cover for ambushes.

The Tyre suicide bomb attack last Friday, in which 60 people died, including 28 Israelis, has left the country in bitter mood, with many voices supporting the policy of revenge air strikes ordered by the Government on targets east of Beirut. Ministers have made plain that similar retaliation will follow any further attacks.

Both Dr Joseph Burg, the Interior Minister, and Mr Yuvai Neleman, the Science Minister, have voiced support for the permanent sealing off of southern Lebanon, a move both Mr Shamir and his Defence Minister, Mr Moshe Arens, are believed to oppose.

The closure of the Awali bridges was imposed last Friday, in angry response to the Tyre bombing. It has effectively partitioned the country, causing

anger and hardship among the Lebanese population.

Although the Israeli Cabinet yesterday devoted most of its session to the Tyre disaster, a decision about the future of free passage across the Awali was postponed until later this week.

A number of contingencies are being reviewed by the Defence Ministry short of complete closure. One plan would be to prevent private Arab vehicles travelling across the Awali line, and to subject all Lebanese commercial transport to rigid control.

During a weekend visit to the Awali bridge I found Israeli tank cannon and heavy belted machine guns covering any Arab attempt to break the blockade.

The closure was accompanied by the most intensive security operation.

Mr Shamir, who yesterday visited wounded Israelis in a Haifa hospital, gave a warning that anyone who committed what he called "terrorist attacks" against Israel would be "chased, caught and destroyed" wherever they might be in the Middle East.

Fortifying bases, page 4

ONCE A CATHOLIC?

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Police Bill expected to be held up by fears over misuse of powers

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Disclosures about the way the police use powers to stop and search and detain suspects are fuelling opposition to the Government's Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which has its second reading today.

Both the Labour Party and the Alliance are concerned about allegations that the Metropolitan Police misuse their stop and search powers, according to a leaked report of a study by the Policy Studies Institute.

Evidence that blacks are "over-represented" among those stopped comes in a separate Home Office study. And secret details of "monitoring" by government researchers show that the Scottish police have overused new detention powers similar to those proposed in the new Bill, the Scottish Council for Civil Liberties says.

The strength of the opposition is likely to disappoint government hopes of a smooth passage for the Bill, although it takes into account amendments made to its predecessor, which fell with the general election.

Labour is enforcing a three-line whip today and although

the Alliance will abstain, believing the Bill has its good points, it will fight key issues at the committee stage. Two of them, for all three opposition parties, are stop and search powers and detention.

The Bill proposes to extend to the whole of England and Wales the existing powers in London and some other areas to stop and search on reasonable suspicion for stolen goods. New powers will be conferred in respect of offensive weapons and housebreaking.

Research done for the Metropolitan Police by the Policy Studies Institute, which has been leaked, suggests that "reasonable suspicion" does not act as an effective constraint on police officers in deciding whether to stop someone. Researchers could see no good reason for the stop in one third of the cases they saw recorded. Only about one in 12 stops led to a result.

Separate Home Office analysis of stops and searches shows that in two police stations at Kensington and Peckham annual recorded stop rates for black people in 1982 were

markedly higher than those for the population as a whole.

But between 30 and 40 per cent of all arrests there resulted from stops. The Home Office Statistical Department thinks the figures for blacks may "at least partly lead to their over-representation among those arrested".

The latest issue of the *Police Review* says: "It may clear the ground... if it is admitted that the present power is, more often than not, exercised illegally. Even the most conscientious officer could never claim that each individual stopped was reasonably suspected of unlawful possession."

Police Review says that draftsmanship of the highest order is needed to convert "reasonable suspicion" in the Bill into the requirement that the power be exercised in "reasonable circumstances".

Ministers will argue that the Bill proposes new safeguards. Officers proposing to make a search would have to state the reason for it. A search solely because a person was black would be unlawful and the subject of it would have a civil law remedy.

Curb on jail protest doctor

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The chairman of the Prison Medical Association, Dr P. A. Trafford, has been barred from speaking to the press after writing a letter to *The Times* complaining about hygiene in jails.

The Prison Department has brought to a head the controversy about the health crisis in overcrowded jails. The 170-member association was set up to seek improvements.

Dr Trafford, who is at Bristol Prison, wrote to *The Times* last month that prison medical officers had repeatedly drawn attention to hygiene standards in their reports "but little or no action has resulted".

He disclosed in subsequent interviews that medical staff at Bristol were disturbed by the number of prisoners who developed septic cuts because of dirty conditions and shortage of bedding facilities.

Prisoners' blood could not be collected for immediate transfusion because of the unacceptable level of hepatitis. Prisoners were not told of the problem but, in order not to lower morale, blood was still donated and then sterilized during the manufacture of blood products.

Dr Trafford was told by the Prison Department that, unlike the prison governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants or the Prison Officers' Association, which have negotiating rights, his association was not recognized.

So his holding of office gave him no special rights. The restrictions on him as a civil servant remained. He was told that this time, however, his letter would be overlooked.

The Prison Department said that Dr Trafford had been given guidance on what he could talk freely about and on those areas about which he should seek consultation.

The ban is an added frustration because the official *Prison Medical Journal*, which gave publicity to doctors' work, is no longer published.

According to colleagues, the late Dr Mary Ellis, its editor, had a continual struggle to try to make the magazine independent of Home Office "supervision".

Nurses seek a voice in new NHS board

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent

The Royal College of Nursing is to press the Government to include the Chief Nursing Officer on the new Health Services Supervisory Board which ministers have set up in the wake of the Griffiths report on NHS management.

Nurses have reacted more angrily than any other group in the National Health Service to the Griffiths plan to introduce general managers and more direct accountability into the running of the NHS, fearing that their views will be bypassed and they are angry that Mrs Anne Poole, Chief Nursing Officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, is not yet on the board.

At present its members are Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, Sir Kenneth Stowe, the Permanent Secretary, and Sir Henry Yelowood, the Chief Medical Officer, although ministers are canvassing names for non-executive members of the board and for the key job of chairman of the NHS Management Board.

who will be an effective director-general of the NHS at national level.

Mr Trevor Clay, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing, said yesterday: "Nurses make up almost half of the workforce of the NHS and they are the people who have by far the closest contact with patients. It is vitally important that the views of such a large group of people who have so much contact with patients should be represented."

The college has written to Mr Fowler opposing most of the Griffiths recommendations, urging that if general managers are appointed it should only be at health authority rather than hospital level.

Mr Clay said the Griffiths plans amounted to the third big reorganization of the NHS in 10 years, and it was only a decade since a consensus management was introduced.

"We do not want to just throw that away," he said. "The complexity of health care delivery is very different from other forms of enterprise."

New ferry berth for Portsmouth

By Michael Bally, Transport Editor

Portsmouth will consolidate its position as Britain's second biggest Channel port after Dover with the opening of a new £8m ferry berth today.

It now expects to handle 1.5 million passengers this year compared with 1.3 million at Dover and about one million at Newhaven, the third biggest port.

Portsmouth's growth springs from the increasing popularity of the western channel routes to Brittany, southern France and Spain via Cherbourg, Le Havre, St Malo and Roscoff.

The new berth will be able to handle bigger ferries than it can now up to 15,000 tons compared with 5,000 tons. This signals the arrival of a big new ferry within two years on a new route to Caen, capital of Normandy, operated by Brittany Ferries.

Six killed in house explosion

Three women and three children died in an explosion which destroyed a house in Gravesend, Kent, yesterday morning.

Five of the victims, all Asians, were members of one family. The sixth was a girl staying at the house overnight. A man was seriously injured.

The basement of the house was used for manufacturing shoes. Police officers, firemen and gas board officials were last night seeking the cause of the explosion.

Investigations were continuing yesterday into two incidents in Bradford, West Yorkshire, on Saturday. Within a few hours of a bottled gas explosion at a garage which killed two men and injured 17 others, 150 firemen fought for four hours to control a blaze at a mill and warehouse which caused millions of pounds worth of damage.

Eight people were still in hospital yesterday after a 10-vehicle pileup, including five coaches, in thick fog on the M6 near Stafford late on Saturday night. More than 250 people spent the night at Stafford police station and 23 were taken to hospital.

Two passengers and the driver of a coach taking 53 people on a shopping trip to France were seriously injured on Saturday in a collision with an army truck near Guildford, Surrey.

Unions struggling in microchip industry

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade unions are having great difficulty in organizing the fast-growing microchip sector of British industry despite the impact that new technology is having on job levels, the Labour Research Department reports today.

The extent of the challenge posed to trade unions by the introduction of new technology is documented in a survey that finds a reduction in employment prospects, particularly in offices, where micro-electronics systems are introduced.

Five case studies disclosed that in three cases jobs had already been lost and even where business was set to grow, new technology would minimize the scope for increased employment.

Organizing the workforce of the microchip companies themselves is "an uphill struggle", the department reports. The information technology workforce is outside the trade union movement in more than half of the industry.

The new companies in the microchip and software areas are almost totally unorganized and unions have faced fierce resistance to recruiting membership, often from hardened

American managements', the survey says.

"Where there has been unionisation, in companies like Ibm (the state-owned British firm), it has often been on terms very different from traditional practices, with controversial no-strike clauses and the acceptance of non-union workforce representatives' involvement in bargaining procedures."

The only private sector software house that Labour Research could feature is Centrefire, whose employees are members of the Banking Insurance and Finance Union. "This union presence can largely be explained because the company is a subsidiary of the National Westminster Bank where BIFU has membership," the report adds.

In the state sector, software in the National Coal Board subsidiary Compowar, are organized by the National Union of Mineworkers, and similar arrangements apply in the Civil Service and British Telecom.

Elsewhere in the private sector, however, unions report "considerable difficulties" in organizing new technology workers.

Battle lines drawn up for army training inquiry

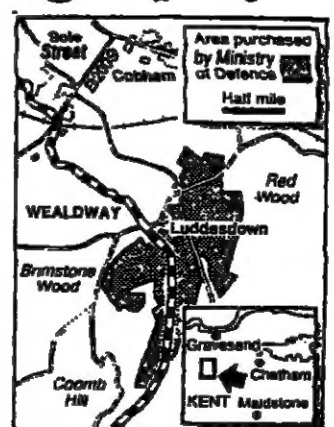
By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Local authorities, amenity groups and residents will strongly oppose plans for a new military training area in north Kent at a public inquiry which begins in Gravesend tomorrow.

The Ministry of Defence has recently acquired 630 acres of the North Downs around Luddesdown, between the Medway towns and Maidstone. The land lies within the Green Belt and an area of outstanding natural beauty and part of it has been designated a site of special scientific interest.

Conservationists describe the landscape as one of rolling hills, long downland valleys and wooded slopes. Although only 25 miles from London and close to other urban centres, it is notably peaceful and unspoiled.

The use of live ammunition has for the time being been excluded, but the ministry says the land, which will continue to be farmed, will be used on up to 90 days a year for dummy minelaying exercises. It will also accommodate weekend Territorial Army training exercises, accompanied by thunderclashes, blank rifle and machine gun fire and helicopters.



The Ramblers' Association, which sees the plans as a threat to the long distance Wealdway footpath, which runs right across the area, says walkers would be upset and distressed by the noise and by the presence of dozens of troops.

Country lanes will have to be widened and paths and footpaths may have to be metalled to accommodate the extra traffic, it says. Conflicts between walkers and the military would inevitably lead to the ministry using its powers to close paths without any opportunity for objections.

Peers face farmland reform plea

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Agricultural Holdings Bill, described as possibly the last chance this century to arrest the decline in farm tenancies, has a second reading in the Lords tomorrow.

The Bill fulfils a long-standing commitment by the Conservative Party to legislate on the basis of a joint "package" put forward by the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners Association.

But the package has been criticized as short-sighted and self-serving. The Labour Party remains vigorously opposed to the proposal to end security of tenure on future lettings.

From across the political spectrum the Lords are being urged to adopt a wide range of amendments, as they did in the case of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, which would broaden its scope and purpose.

Fewer than 40 per cent of farmland is tenanted, compared with more than 90 per cent before the First World War. The main reason has been the tendency among owners of large estates to take farms back in hand as tenancies expire, partly because of low returns but also because it may be the last opportunity to reclaim them for two or three generations.

Institutional landowners, who include pension funds and insurance companies as well as charities and university colleges, have shown a growing predilection for appointing managers to run their farms.

The cumulative result had been to dry up the supply of farms to let, to the despair of young men and women denied the chance to get a foot on the first rung of the farming ladder.

The NFU/CCLA answer, which the Bill reflects, is to abolish the three generation security of tenure on new lettings, although existing tenancies would not be affected.

There is a widely held view, expressed in letters to *The Times*, that the Bill as it stands does not go far enough. While it may make life easier for landowners, it is said, it will do nothing to improve the supply of farmland to let.

The Tenant Farmers' Association wants more flexible provisions for retirement, so that tenants will not be forced to continue into old age and ill health to prevent families being evicted.

The Treasury is known to be opposed to any further relaxation of the rules governing the payment of capital gains tax and capital transfer tax.

Letters, page 11

Protestant terror force demands action on Ulster

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force, a Protestant terrorist organization, has demanded that the British Government take action on the scale of its political movement in the province, and says on the eve of the Anglo-Irish summit meeting that it is prepared to deal with any "enforced and undemocratic initiative".

The UVF released pictures of new weapons, including a quantity of Swedish machine guns, which it claims to possess.

Its statement, issued in the name of the "Brigade Staff", says that the UVF recognizes the need for political movement, but this is conditional on four points being met.

These are: that there should be a ceasefire by all paramilitary groups; the Army should withdraw to barracks in Northern Ireland; there should be an acceptance in all areas of the province of a policing role for the Royal Ulster Constabulary; and the British Government should convene an all-party conference to discuss movement towards political settlement together with discussions on a phased amnesty.

Security precautions for today's Anglo-Irish summit meeting have been increased after terrorist violence in Northern Ireland which left three policemen dead and almost 50 people injured.

When the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, meets Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Cheltenham, it will be in the shadow of the province's worst spate of shooting and bombings without warning this year.

The Irish National Liberation Army, whose "no warning"

bomb outside a public house in Strabane, Co Tyrone, on Friday morning, brought fears of a political movement on the scale of its Ballykelly discotheque explosion almost a year ago, has said that similar attacks will follow.

The police are on full alert throughout the province, with increased check points, in case of further incidents by the INLA and the Provisional IRA, which admitted killing a full-time Royal Ulster Constabulary reservist only hours after bombing the Ulster Polytechnic.

Reserve Constable John McFadden, aged 55, who was married with no children, was shot by two gunmen who ambushed him as he arrived home early yesterday morning in Rathfriland, Co Antrim, after coming off duty from Ballymore police station.

He called to his wife as he tried to struggle to the door of their bungalow before collapsing to the ground. A neighbour, Mr John McNeill, who found the dying man lying against his garage door, said: "Johnny was holding his stomach with his hand. The blood was seeping out through his fingers. He just lay there moaning."

Nineteen people are still in hospital after the bomb explosion on Friday at the Ulster Polytechnic, in which two police officers died, and the blast outside the Strabane public house. The bar was Protestant-owned and was used by off-duty policemen.

Leading article, page 11

Thatcher scores less for skill

By Anthony Bevis

The Prime Minister's split with the United States over the invasion of Grenada appears to have contributed to a slump in her popularity ratings.

A Market and Opinion Research International poll, carried out for *The Sunday Times*, shows that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's score for skill in a crisis has dropped from 63 per cent to 38 per cent since the June general election.

Her rating for understanding world problems has slipped from 47 per cent to 28 per cent. Nevertheless, the Conservatives retain a strong lead over Labour while the Labour Party, under its new leader, makes advances at the expense of the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance.

In a poll of 959 voters in 48 constituencies last Monday and Tuesday, 43 per cent backed the Conservatives; 35 per cent Labour; and 20 per cent Alliance. The election gave the Tories 43 per cent, Labour 28 per cent, and the Alliance 26 per cent.

Car sales

The boom in new car registrations slowed last month, and, at 134,792 sales, was only 3.7 per cent higher than last year, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said yesterday.

Prime Minister in Civil List review team

The Prime Minister is to take part in a review of Civil List payments to the Queen, Whitehall sources said last night.

The Civil List payments, the state's £4.5m contribution to the cost of the Queen's official duties, has in recent years been pegged to the Government's own tight constraints on public spending.

Reviews of the payment are required at least every decade and as the last report was delivered at the end of 1974 Mrs Thatcher and the other Royal Trustees will have to complete their work within a year.

Pit strike ends

A strike which has shut down Monktonhall colliery, near Edinburgh, for seven weeks ended yesterday when 350 craftsmen voted to return to work today, reversing their decision on Friday to stay out.

Hover halted

French hovercraft workers, angered at redundancy terms prevented the British cross-Channel hovercraft Swift from leaving Boulogne.

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Hospital story 'unfair and inaccurate'

A complaint by Croydon Health Authority that the *News of the World's* treatment of a story and photographs affecting St Lawrence's Hospital, Caterham, Surrey was unfair, inaccurate and misleading, was upheld by the Press Council yesterday.

The newspaper featured a special report by Mr David Roxan, the main story of which was accompanied by pictures showing mental-ward patients "lined up like cattle for the hosedown" and "a one-minute dousing over the bath". An introductory note said these depicted horrifying faces of life for the mentally handicapped in Britain's hospitals.

The main story said that a report from the Association for the Protection of Patients and Staff exposed scandalous conditions including hosing-down, overdrugging and violence. The

pictures were taken at St Lawrence's Hospital, which was not one of the 16 hospitals named in the report, the story said.

Mr R. Hawkins, the unit administrator at St Lawrence's, complained to Mr Roxan that the pictures on which the story was based were nearly two years old; much had since changed.

The following week the newspaper ran a story headed "Hosing down horror is ended by hospital". It said that St Lawrence's had told it the practice of hosing down mental patients had stopped; the pictures were taken 20 months earlier; a bath had been installed; and the number of patients in the ward had been reduced.

After Mr J. D. Hague, then health district administrator, complained that this was not the full, adequate response

sought, Mr Derck Jameson, the editor, replied that the pictures were published to draw attention to conditions in many mental hospitals, not to castigate St Lawrence's.

Mr Hague complained to the Press Council that the newspaper used "hosing horror" in its second-week headline while telling readers a practice which had never started had stopped.

Responding for the editor, Mr Henry Douglas, the legal manager, said that the *News of the World* regretted using outdated pictures.

The Press Council's adjudication was: Conditions in mental hospitals and wards are often a matter of serious public concern and are a proper subject for newspaper investigation and report. In this case a *News of the World* feature followed publication of a critical report by the Association for the Protection of Patients and Staff



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Councils oppose BBC plan for 300ft mast in Shakespeare Country

From Arthur Osman, Stratford-upon-Avon

The BBC's proposal to build on the outskirts of Stratford-upon-Avon 30 radio masts to improve World Service transmissions will be opposed at a public inquiry starting at Warwick tomorrow. The masts would be shaped like the Elfrida Tower and most would be 30ft high.

Local objectors say that the interference from the six transmitters, each with a power of 300,000 watts, would create immense electrical difficulties over a wide area, including most of Stratford itself.

The corporation, acting as agents for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, says the station it proposes to build at Bearley, north of Stratford, will improve reception in Eastern Europe, the Middle and Far East, Africa and North and South America.

It already has 51 transmitters in Britain handling its external service broadcasting. About three years ago it proposed a similar station near Yeovil, Somerset, but the plan was rejected after Ministry of Defence objections that it would cause interference with the local naval airfield.

There will be bitter opposition to the latest proposal from Warwickshire County Council, Stratford Council, many residents and the well-organized Stratford Transmitter Opposition Group (Stog).

The objectors say it would be an environmental disaster, with the masts and their 60ft wide crosspieces being visible over an area of 1,000 square miles and up to 30 miles away in the Cotswolds.

Mr Derrick Gray, joint chairman of Stog, said: "This station will be an horrific eyesore. It is totally absurd that it should be sited in one of the most popular tourist areas in the country."

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon will also be an objector and intends to present its case during the second week of the hearing.

The theatre has carried out research and says there could be a real danger of World Service programmes being relayed through the theatre's loud-speaker system. It also relies on a computer data system for accounts, tickets and mailing, which it says could be affected.

The Bearley site is on the wartime airfield of Snitterfield, which was transferred to the General Post Office in 1949. Three relatively small receiving masts were subsequently built when planning permission was not required. They are no longer needed because of the vast increase in the use of satellites.

The BBC has said that any difficulty can be overcome. But opponents intend to call evidence to show that the station would cause gross interference to such domestic electrical appliances as television sets, radio, stereo and video.

Evidence will also be called from people who live near the Daventry transmitter station, where in the past year there have been 250 complaints about interference.

One objector said that airline pilots had reported when flying over Daventry that they picked up the World Service. It was feared that the new station could interfere with the approach to Birmingham airport 20 miles away.

It was not known yesterday whether Mr Douglas Muggerside, managing director of BBC external services, would give evidence. In April he wrote in the BBC's publication, *Aerial*, about the "romance" of radio transmitters. He said he lived within sight of the masts at Crowborough, East Sussex, and he found the environmental objections to the Bearley site as "difficult to understand".



Gardener's world: Mrs Jennifer Adams, new superintendent of the central royal parks in London, at ease in Hyde Park, where she has a tied cottage. (Photograph: John Voos).

Hailsham backs 'just' Divorce Bill

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, yesterday dismissed criticism that the Government's new Divorce Bill attacked the institution of marriage and would lead to dramatic change in maintenance payments for divorced women.

The Bill published on Wednesday, would allow divorce on grounds of irretrievable breakdown of a marriage after one year, as opposed to three years, and would end the divorced woman's right to lifelong maintenance.

Lord Hailsham, speaking on London Weekend Television's *Credo* programme yesterday, said it had one purpose: "Justice. Justice, tempered with mercy and compassion."

He said: "What we are doing in this Bill is to substitute an absolute bar of one year for a discretionary bar, which can't be made to work, of three years."

The Bill's maintenance provisions would give courts greater flexibility in divorce cases, he said. There would also probably be a change in judgments in marginal cases, where, for example, there had been an irretrievable breakdown in a childless marriage after a matter of months, or where there were ample capital means to finance a complete settlement and a "clean break".

But he added: "The ordinary case of marriage which breaks down after years, with young children; I don't think it will make the slightest difference to what order the courts make."

Asked about the provision to end maintenance of former wives, he said the Bill was designed to protect both former husbands and former wives from harassment.

Floating protest on milk

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

A 20ft high inflatable model of a milk bottle will be towed up the Thames from St Katharine's Dock to Lambeth Pier on November 17, as part of a campaign to publicize the threat to doorstep deliveries.

The campaign is being sponsored by the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, whose members produce 500 million milk bottles a year. Like the Milk Marketing Board and the Dairy Trade Federation, it feels its interests are threatened by the sale of cut-price imported milk in supermarkets.

From November 16 the Government has agreed to comply with an EEC ruling that the ban on imports is contrary to Community rules and must be ended. The industry claims that this will gradually erode the viability of the doorstep delivery service which provides an important community link for the handicapped, the sick and the elderly.

But consumer groups claim that the image of the milkman as a sort of social worker is being promoted to protect the industry's monopoly. Mr David Curry, chairman of the European Parliament's agriculture committee, said at the weekend: "Housewives should ask themselves whether they want milk to be cheap or to be delivered."

Chemists fight big shops

By Kenneth Gosling

Fears for the future of the small chemist's shop are behind a campaign which may lead to a ballot being taken of the 33,400 members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The threat, according to Mr Ashwin Tanna, a south London chemist, whose customers signed a 1,400 name petition, is from supermarket chains setting up pharmacy counters for the sale of medicines.

He believes the development could cause hardship to the independents and their customers, particularly elderly people and nursing mothers.

A meeting of the society last week accepted a motion proposed by Mr Tanna. It called on the society's council to organize a campaign to convince the nation and Parliament that the increase in influence and ownership of the profession by purely financial and commercial institutions was not in the best interests of health and patient care.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary for Consumer Affairs, has said he recognizes that the growth of supermarket chains, and in particular their ability to negotiate large discounts from manufacturers, could pose threats for independent retailers.

NHS charge for private use of blood

Private hospitals are to be made to pay the National Health Service for the cost of providing blood for operations (Our Health Service Correspondent writes).

Ministers are expected to announce a handling charge after calculations that the growing demand for blood from private hospitals is costing the NHS more than £600,000 a year.

The charge will cover the costs of collection, storage, processing and administration. According to Department of Health figures, more than 32,000 pints of blood were provided to the private sector last year at a cost calculated to be between £18 and £20 a unit.

The blood itself, however, will still be provided free because ministers are anxious to preserve the principle of free donation and provision of blood supplies.

Fight to prevent forest oil search

Ashdown Preservation Society is hoping David Bellamy, the television biologist, will help it in its fight to stop boreholes for oil being sunk in Ashdown Forest, East Sussex.

Two oil exploration companies, Voyager and Conoco, have been granted Department of Energy licences to drill for oil in the forest but still need county council planning permission.

Crash jet found

Royal Air Force teams yesterday recovered the wreckage of the £16m Tornado jet which crashed in the sea off north Norfolk last month, killing the pilot. A board of inquiry will examine the wreckage today.

Tory choice

Cumbria Conservatives have selected Mrs Sheila Faith, aged 55, a former MP, as their prospective candidate for the elections to the European Parliament in June. The present MEP, Mrs Elaine Kellert-Bowman, is not standing again.

Looking for dirt

Six unemployed men from the Manpower Services Commission have been given the job of clearing Grimby in Humberside of graffiti. Mr Neil Chandler, of Grimby Council, is appealing for ratepayers to get in touch and tell him where to send his cleaners.

Cumbria cancer figures disputed

By Ronald Faux

Officials from the Department of Health and community medicine specialists in Cumbria meet today to begin the inquiry into allegations about danger to health from the nuclear processing plant at Sellafield, formerly Windscale, in Cumbria.

A Yorkshire Television documentary programme shown last week gave alarming detail about the death rate among children from leukemia at Seascale, a village near the plant, and about pollution by radioactive material on the Cumbria coast.

British Nuclear Fuels have complained to the Independent Broadcasting Authority about the programme, which also highlighted the fact that house dust in homes in Seascale contained plutonium and that animals on a farm adjacent to the plant have been born deformed and with cancers.

The details of analysis of local death statistics will be made available to Sir Douglas Black, who will head the inquiry into the allegations made in the programme. The inquiry was ordered last week by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Health and Social Services.

The nuclear industry is concerned that the figures for deaths from cancer given in the programme were taken out of context and that no other cause, except the nuclear industry at Sellafield, was considered. Dr John Terrell, district medical officer for West Cumbria, said that data was put to him in his interview for the programme in a form he had not seen before.

The health authority had given the programme makers cancer statistics for the whole of the county which showed a low incidence of cancer overall in West Cumbria. Dr Terrell was presented with figures for Seascale alone showing that deaths among children from leukemia were as much as 10 times the national average.

He said: "We have asked the company for the exact details of these figures. I am not saying they are necessarily wrong but their source was not clear and so far they have not produced them for us."

The health authority has begun an urgent study of the level of deaths from cancer in the communities.

Dr Peter Tipplady, community medicine officer in East Cumbria, who is helping the inquiry, said yesterday: "There is no argument that the background radiation levels in West Cumbria have increased, but it stretches credulity to suggest that this has caused a tenfold increase in leukaemia among children."

"I do not dispute the figures but I doubt the interpretation put on them. The record of cancer throughout the district is on the whole 10 per cent lower than the national average and there may be pockets where incidence is higher or lower than the average. But it would be wrong automatically to suggest that this is the fault of Sellafield."

Family wins campaign to reverse passport ruling

The Home Office has granted British citizenship to a baby born in Canada and now living in the United States, after a lengthy campaign by the child's family to reverse a previous government decision.

The case arose because the child's father and grandfather were both living abroad when their respective sons were born.

The grandfather, Mr Kenneth Gault, now aged 53, was serving in the RAF in Bulawayo, in what was then Southern Rhodesia, for three years when his son Mervyn was born.

Mr Mervyn Gault, now aged 31, and a design engineer living in Atlanta, Georgia, was automatically entitled to British citizenship. He was living in Canada when his son Matthew, the child involved in the citizenship dispute, was born, and was subsequently informed that he could not include him on his British passport.

The Gault family has since been campaigning to reverse that decision which would have meant that Matthew, now aged 16 months, could never settle in Britain with his parents.

Mr Kenneth Gault, now a teacher living in Driffield, Humberside, wrote to the Home Secretary, the Passport Office, the Registrar-General and to several MPs to protest at the "shocking injustice". Friends and relatives also sent personal pleas, with photographs of the child, asking the Home Secretary to use his powers of discretion.

Yesterday, after a telephone call with the news from his son in Atlanta, Mr Kenneth Gault said the family was planning a celebratory reunion.

Ronay hails hotels renaissance

By a Staff Reporter

Food served on European airlines is criticized as unworthy of even a modest recommendation in the latest report from Mr Egon Ronay's long-suffering inspectorate. But the development of higher quality catering in British hotels is greeted with the comment: "The handwagon to luxury is well under way."

The report says that the "dramatic change" in the hotel trade, especially improved catering for businessmen and women, together with two-tier grades of accommodation represents a "sharpening of competition through better quality", which bodes well for Britain's future in the tourist market.

Not everything meets with the guide's approval. Hotel corridors with few exceptions, present a disgraceful picture. "Something should be done about the complete disregard for appearances. On leaving one's room, one should not have to negotiate mountains of dirty linen and off-putting breakfast remains on trays left all over the place."

"And why is it that coffee and tea are downright undrinkable in most hotels?", Mr Ronay asks. Poor cheese trays and poor quality bread in restaurants are also criticized.

The Dorchester Hotel, whose grill room is declared Restaurant of the Year, emerges as top rated hotel in London, two points clear of the Berkeley, Claridge's, Connaught, the Inn on the Park and the Ritz.

The Hotel of the Year is Cromlix House, Dunblane, Scotland, "a lovely preserved Victorian family mansion in a setting of 5,000 acres".

Only two restaurants (Tante Claire in London and the Waterside Inn at Bray, Berkshire) receive three-star ratings, while 13 get two stars.

Air travel, however, is heavily criticized. "Don't touch economy flights", the book says bluntly.

Egon Ronay's *Lucas Guide 1984 to Hotels, Restaurants and Inns*, Mitchell Beazley, £7.50.

Vets expected to end tendon 'firing'

By John Young

The Council of the British Veterinary Association (BVA) is expected to recommend at a meeting later this month that "firing" as a means of treating tendon injuries in horses, be discontinued.

Firing is the application of a hot iron to the skin or its introduction into the tissues.

Last month the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons deplored the practice and urged its discontinuation. It noted "with great interest" a recent report by Professor I. A. Silver to the Horserace Betting Levy Board, which stated that "live firing does not improve tendon healing and, if it has any effect tends to be deleterious".

A leading article in the current issue of *The Veterinary Record*, the BVA journal, suggests that, if the association's council also decides there is a justification for its continued use, it is unlikely to survive for long.

List of best novels creates uproar

By David Hewson

The latest attempt to persuade the British public to read and buy more novels was launched yesterday, to uproar from the artistic community.

The publishing handwagon will be rolled out in the nation's bookshops next February with a three-week campaign under the banner, "Best Novels of Our Time".

But whose best novels? Not those of the writer Anthony Burgess, who has described the choice as "execrable", and whose works did not feature on the list. Claire Tomalin, literary editor of *The Sunday Times* was equally sceptical about the final choice of the three judges, the novelist Elizabeth Jane Howard, the academic Dr Richard Hoggart, and Sir Peter Parker, the former chairman of British Rail.

Miss Tomalin questioned the selection of Iris Murdoch's *The Sea, The Sea*, when the writer's *The Black Prince* and *The Bell* were both "more elegant and more convincing - in fact better books". She also criticizes



Claire Tomalin: "Safe books"

the inclusion of *Take A Girl Like You*, by Kingsley Amis: "A fine novel but a small-scale one". Mr Amis said that the list was much better than might have been expected, and gave it his "highly qualified approval".

The Book Marketing Council hopes that the promotion will sell a million books when it is unveiled in the high street. Only novels published since 1945 and not part of an

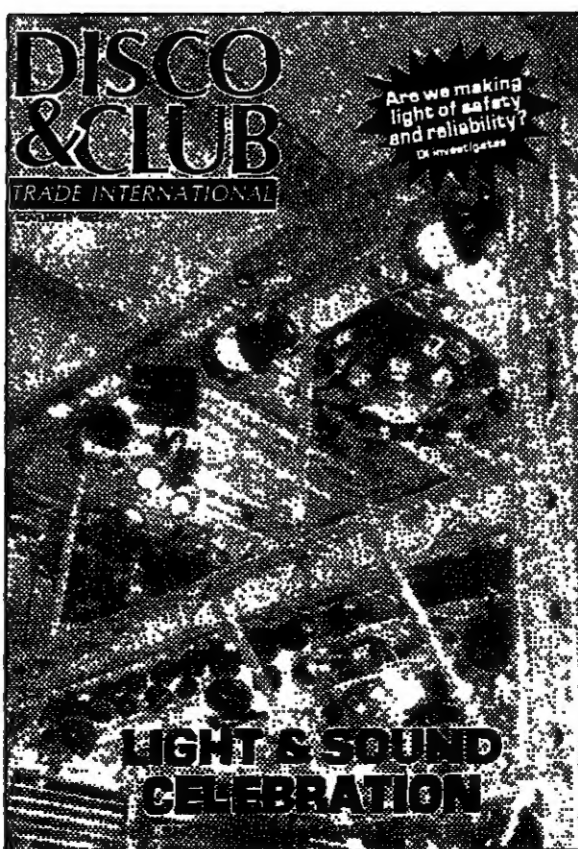
established genre were eligible for nomination by publishers. The organizers hope that the event will prove that "serious" fiction can sell as well in the average bookshop as the more flamboyant blockbusters which make up the staple fare.

Miss Tomalin's verdict on the list is: "There are no bad books on it; it's an honourable list but mostly a safe list... but it is a very English list; an Establishment list, the list (if one wants to be unkind) of a clubman with an educated wife who fills her leisure with reading."

The final choice of the judges was: George Orwell *Animal Farm*; Evelyn Waugh *Sword of Honour* trilogy; William Golding *Lord of the Flies*; Elizabeth Taylor *Angels in Marble*; *Take A Girl Like You*; Saul Bellow *Herzog*; Paul Scott *Raj Quartet* and *Slaying On*; Anthony Powell *Dance to the Music of Time*; Graham Greene *The Honorary Consul*; Iris Murdoch *The Sea*; The Sea; Vladimir Nabokov *Invitation to a Beheading*; J. D. Salinger *Catcher in the Rye*; Ivy Compton-Burnett *Manseman Manservant*

'The predicament of women is that it is hard... to get outside the cultural frame in which you are born'

(Encounter, P.74, Nov. '83)



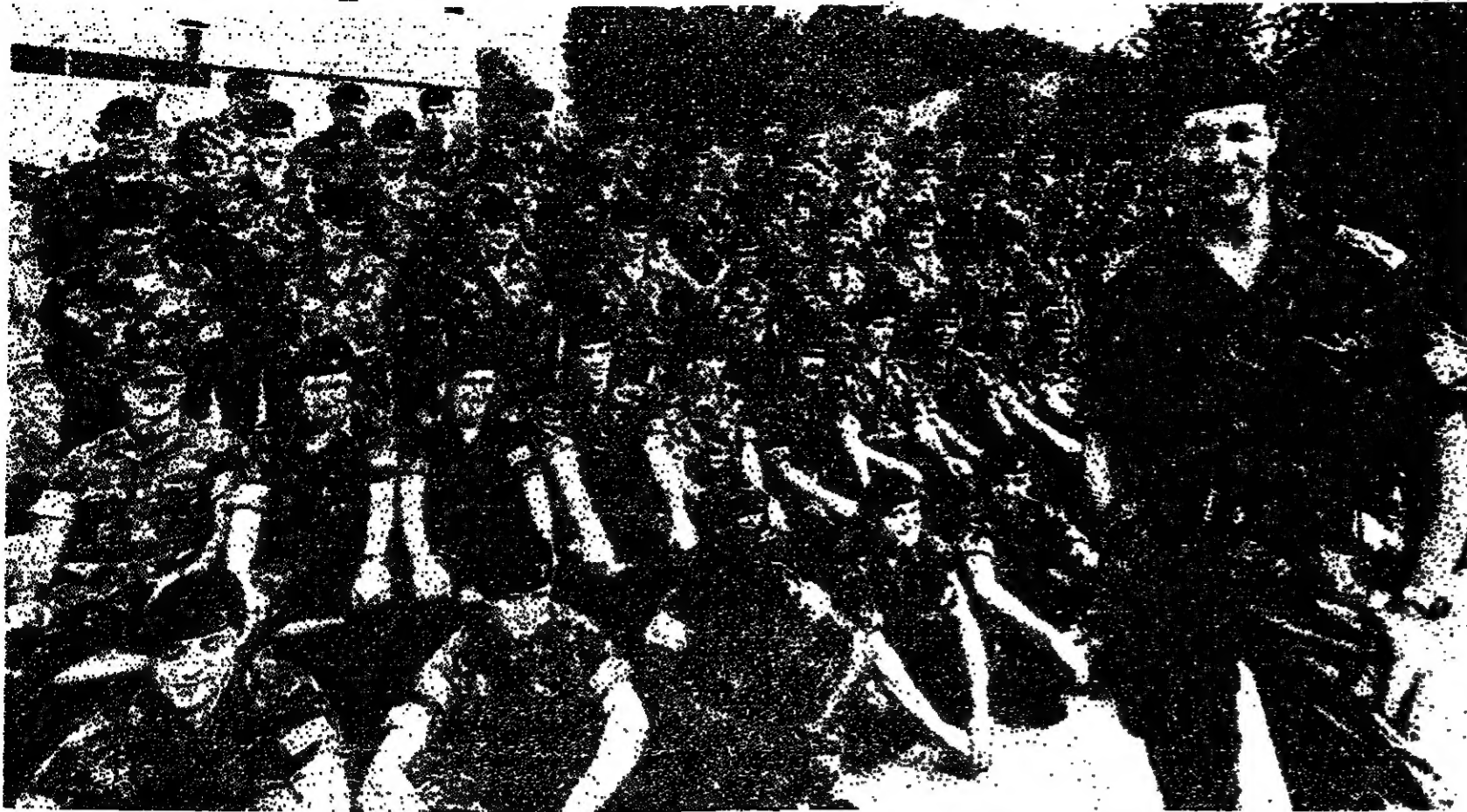
'I find the Miss Wet T-shirt competition... much more acceptable'

(Disco and Club, P.16, Nov. '83)

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Team photo time for British peacekeepers



Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ferguson, commander of the British contingent in Lebanon, with his 117 men, who include seven US observers.

After the suicide bombings

Israeli troops work on Sabbath to fortify bases

Israeli troops throughout southern Lebanon have spent a frenetic weekend trying to make their scores of outposts secure from Arab suicide bombs like the one which killed 60 people in Tyre on Friday and severely dented the morale of the largest army in the Middle East.

The mood of the men is the same as the mood in all of Israel after a catastrophe like that - it is bad. Lieutenant-Colonel Ahron Golan, the Army's chief spokesman in Sidon, said, "But the State of Israel has its reasons to be in Lebanon, and until they are achieved we are going to stay."

A young paratrooper was blunter in comments expressed as his eyes darted disconcertingly towards a banana grove which appeared custom-grown for guerrilla warfare. "I hate this place," he said. "But if we do not stay and fight, who else is going to come and protect Israel from the terrorists?"

Israeli-held territory is now under increasingly harsh control, including a ban on all inter-urban travel. Giant bulldozers worked through the Sabbath to erect earthworks and cumbersome concrete chicanes to minimize the damage a further suicide mission could cause.

From Christopher Walker, Sidon

The most ironic sight was outside the field in Tyre which had contained three substantial Israeli-occupied buildings and where concrete blocks which had been ineffectively piled in a heap on the fateful Friday had now been built into a formidable obstacle course.

Every conceivable type of material was being used to fortify bases which have suddenly disappeared from view behind 20ft walls of earth. As well as sandbags and barbed wire, a tracked vehicle now blocks the front entrance of each base and is moved only after the most rigorous inspection of credentials.

The impression given is no longer of a jaunty occupier, but of an army under siege from an enemy regarded as so fanatical as to be beyond the measure of conventional strategic planning.

Since Friday, the 800,000 Arabs now living under Israeli domination in southern Lebanon got their first taste of partition when the Army sealed off all bridges across the Awali River and threatened to shoot anyone trying to breach the new dividing line.

Although senior officers maintained the move was a security rather than a political measure, a number of influen-

tial Cabinet ministers are pressing for it to become permanent. "Whatever happens, it does not hurt to let the people know what can be done," one soldier said.

Here at the main bridge just North of Sidon, a port-city with 250,000 inhabitants, the Israeli threat was reinforced by the presence of a Centurion tank with its heavy gun pointing straight at the hundreds of Lebanese stranded forlornly on the other side of the waterway.

The bridge was blocked by at least 20 lumps of concrete of the type normally used as tank traps. The new security arrangement, which had a look of permanence, was manned jointly by Israeli troops and men from the militia of Major Sead Haddad.

Inevitably, Israel's tough action prompted angry Lebanese citizens to make comparisons with the Berlin Wall.

A final Israeli decision on the status of the Awali line will have to take into account the fertile breeding ground for armed resistance which partition might encourage among those Lebanese now living under Israeli occupation.

Egypt tries to rally support for Arafat

From Robert Holloway, Cairo

Egypt said yesterday that it was trying to rally as much support as it could for Mr Yasser Arafat, the embattled PLO leader, but Foreign Ministry officials in Cairo denied reports for the second time in a week that Egypt was supplying arms to pro-Arafat forces besieged by Syrian-backed Palestinians in Lebanon.

Speaking after he opened Parliament here, President Mubarak described Mr Arafat as the most moderate of the Palestinian leaders, and said: "I do not believe that a change of leadership would have the slightest impact on the Palestinian issue. In fact, it would complicate it."

Egypt was "trying to rally maximum support among friends and neighbours" for Mr Arafat and his partisans. On Saturday the Egyptian leader had said that the "loss of the PLO would mean the end of the Palestinian cause."

Foreign Ministry officials

denied that support included material supplies. Earlier, reports from Tripoli in northern Lebanon said that a ship flying the Egyptian flag had come under fire while unloading arms for pro-Arafat forces.

Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, nevertheless implicitly endorsed Mr Arafat's claim that he and his supporters were under attack from Syria and Libya.

"We think that Mr Arafat is in a position to confirm or deny which forces are in place," he said. "We support Mr Arafat's legitimacy."

Despite the gravity of his warnings about events in Lebanon, Mr Mubarak devoted only 20 minutes of his hour-and-a-half address to the People's Assembly to foreign policy.

The most serious threat facing Egypt, he declared was its "frighteningly high" birth rate.

Iran toll put at 73

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran said 73 people were known to have been killed and more than 550 injured in Iraqi missile and air attacks on four towns deep in its territory.

Ayatollah Khomeini said revenge should be taken on the battle field and not by attacks on Iraqi civilian targets, Tehran

radio reported. "Make sure not even one bullet is fired at Iraqi towns," he said in a speech yesterday.

Saturday's attacks were on Behbahan, Masjed Suleyman and Andimeshk in western Iran, while Nahavand, 140 miles from the Iraqi border, was hit by an air strike, the radio said.

Reagan prepares new reply to missile offer by Andropov

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration is planning to put forward a new proposal for reducing medium-range missiles in Europe, probably during the next few weeks.

The proposal will be a response to the offer made by President Andropov at the end of last month to reduce its medium-range missile force in Soviet Europe to 140 if NATO cancels plans to go ahead with the deployment of 572 Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles.

It will also be an attempt by Washington to regain the initiative in the propaganda war being waged by the two superpowers to win over the Western European public.

America's image in Europe has taken a battering since last month's invasion of Grenada. The new American offer, details of which are still being completed, will be discussed by Mr Kenneth Dan, the Deputy Secretary of State, who arrived in London yesterday at the beginning of a hastily-arranged five-nation European tour.

It is expected to be presented to a meeting of NATO's special consultative group on intermediate range nuclear (INF) forces in Rome on Thursday. According to reliable sources, the proposal which Mr Paul Witzke, the American INF negotiator, is expected to his Soviet counterpart if it is approved at the NATO meeting.

will look something like this:

● A ceiling of 600 missile warheads worldwide on no more than 200 missile launchers, only half of both totals to be deployed by each side within range of Europe;

● Of the total of launchers the US would be permitted to have in Western Europe, only 36 would be Pershing 2s and the rest would be Cruise. The Russians are particularly frightened by the Pershing 2 which can reach their targets in the Soviet Union in less than eight minutes. The US would agree not to deploy its allotment of 300 warheads in Asia unless a significant change in the military balance occurs there.

This proposal is a refinement of the most recent INF offer which President Reagan outlined during a speech to the United Nations General Assembly at the end of September. Its main novelty is that for the first time the US would be proposing specific numbers of missiles to be held by both sides.

Hitherto the US was said to would accept any figures between zero and 450 missile warheads so long as there is equality on both sides. At present the Soviet Union has more than 1,000 warheads deployed on more than 350 SS20 missiles, while the US has no equivalent land-based systems.

Propaganda chief admits his error

From David Bonavia, Peking

Mr Zhou Yang, China's top literary bureaucrat, has made a public self-criticism for not properly emphasizing the danger of some Western ideas.

Mr Zhou, who is head of the party-sponsored Federation of Literary and Art Circles, was quoted in the press as saying he should have been more critical of the recent "alienation" movement among Chinese intellectuals and educated young people. He had failed to combat what was nowadays called spiritual culture - modern Western culture.

The media has been buzzing with denunciations of the alienation movement, whose adherents have said in published articles that even in a socialist society man may feel alienated, just as Marx said the workers felt under a capitalist system.

Mr Zhou has spearheaded most political-literary campaigns since the early 1940s and was himself disgraced in the Cultural Revolution.

Pope describes Luther's merits

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Pope has called for a fresh and deeper study on the background of the Reformation and particularly of the heritage left by the German heretic whom he politely describes as "Dr Martin Luther from Eisleben".

The proposal for a new evaluation of Luther and the Reformation is contained in a letter dated October 31 from the Pope to Cardinal Villabranda, head of the Vatican's Secretariat for Christian Unity.

The cardinal will be present on Thursday at the celebration in Eisleben of the 500th anniversary of Luther's birth. The Pope is due to be present at a Lutheran service in Rome next month when he is expected to preach the sermon.

His letter is historic to the extent that it accepts Luther's "profound religious feeling" and speaks of him as "driven with burning passion by the examination of internal salvation". The Pope added in his letter published on Saturday: "The break in the unity of the church cannot be reduced to the lack of comprehension on the part of the authorities of the Catholic Church, nor solely to

Luther's lack of understanding of true Catholicism, even if both factors played a role."

The letter avoids mention of the excommunication pronounced against Luther by Pope Leo X. It is seen to be comparable to Pope John Paul's public pronouncement on the personal integrity of Galileo, which again did not touch on doctrinal questions or on the behaviour of Rome at the time.

At the end of September an American joint commission of Lutherans and Catholics delivered a report which showed remarkable convergence on the teachings which 462 years ago were the subject of the great dispute between Luther and Rome.

In Italy the small Protestant minority has welcomed the Pope's statement while drawing attention to its limitations. Professor Bruno Cursani, who teaches biblical theology at the Waldensian Faculty in Rome, sees "a certain contradiction between a document such as this and other statements, and above all acts of authority by the Catholic Church."

50,000 join ETA march in Bilbao

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

More than 50,000 Basques staged a silent march through the centre of Bilbao on Saturday night, responding to a call by the extreme left-wing Basque nationalist "Popular Unity" coalition which publicly defends the ETA separatist organization.

The military wing of the ETA yesterday claimed responsibility for the killing of a 37-year-old unemployed worker by two young gunmen near San Sebastian.

The size of Saturday's turnout was a surprise and a warning to the Government in Madrid, which last week announced "exceptional measures" in an intensified fight against the ETA.

Called ostensibly in defence of the Basque flag, it was also an answer to the 100,000-strong Basque crowds which had demonstrated against the ETA in Bilbao a fortnight earlier.

The British Army's frustrating experience in Ulster was cited by Lieutenant-General José Saez de Santamaría, the new chief of Spain's Civil Guard yesterday when he opposed deploying the Army against the Basque terrorists.

"Let us be realistic. Against whom are we going to employ the Army?" he asked in a newspaper interview. "Comparison with Britain is eloquent enough. The real problem is to isolate the terrorists from the rest of society."

Brisbane defeat seen as victory

Melbourne-Mr Don Cameron retained the Brisbane seat of Moreton in Queensland for the Liberal Party in Saturday's by-election with 52 per cent of the vote against Mrs Barbara Robson's 47 per cent for Labour (Tony Duboudin writes).

The swing of only 1 per cent against the federal Government was hailed by Mr Bob Hawke, the Labour Prime Minister, as itself a victory.

Divers killed

Stavanger (Reuters) - Three British divers killed with two Norwegians on Saturday when their diving bell in the Frigg oilfield suffered a decompression failure were Edwin Arthur Coward, aged 35, of Southsea, Hants, Roy Peter Lucas, 38, no permanent address and William Brown Crammond, 32, of Dalgety Bay, Fife.

Disabled Soviet submarine on tow for Cuba

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

A Soviet tug has begun towing a disabled Soviet nuclear-powered submarine towards Cuba from the point, about 470 miles off the South Carolina coast, where it was stranded.

Pentagon officials said the Victor 3-class submarine was taken in tow on Saturday morning and the two were going south. The 6,000-ton boat, which has a crew of 90, was spotted, wallowing on the surface, by US Navy aircraft on Wednesday.

It is being towed by the salvage tug Alden, which went to its rescue from its base in Havana. Navy officials said the submarine seemed to be having mechanical trouble. It had not issued any distress call on international emergency frequencies.

Kohl under pressure on two fronts in Delhi

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany stopped overnight in Delhi at the urgent request of the Indian Government and found himself pressed on two fronts. He was required to defend the West German attitude to the stationing of American missiles in Europe and asked for help on economic development funds.

Dr Kohl, who was returning from a visit to Japan and Indonesia had a meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, yesterday morning and then had lunch with her before flying back to Bonn.

He was called on by Indian journalists to defend his attitude to the stationing of cruise missiles. The subject came up again during lunch and had already been discussed by officials from each side during the morning session.

Dr Kohl pointed out that there were at present no land-

based intermediate-range American missile in Europe, while "at this very moment there are many hundreds of Soviet SS20 missiles which are targeted on us."

He insisted that West Germany wanted the Geneva talks to be successful and complained that there had been no Soviet response to American proposals - "good proposals, which were discussed with us" - and said that the missiles would certainly be deployed in the absence of a specific deal from the Russians. But he added that this would not necessarily mean the end of negotiations: "an amply convinced that even after deployment negotiations will be resumed", he said.

The German visitors were also begged to use their leadership in Europe to ensure urgent replenishment of funds for the International Development Association.



Geoffrey Smith

Washington

The entry of the Rev Jesse Jackson into the race may prove to be one of the seminal events of the next American presidential election. It has caused anxiety both to other Democrats and to the Republicans, and the answers to the questions it poses will do much to determine who is the next occupant of the White House.

It will not be Mr Jackson. The United States is not ready for a black President. He stands a chance of being elected or even of being the Democratic nominee. He is a disturbing factor, not a potential winner.

The person who will suffer the most immediate disturbance is Mr Walter Mondale. The Mondale campaign has made considerable progress in recent months. There is - or at least was until Mr Jackson made his announcement last Thursday - a greater air of confidence in his camp than when I was last here in June.

His superior organization has been telling, and he has been drawing away from his only serious rival for the Democratic nomination, Senator John Glenn.

But as the more liberal candidate of the two, Mr Mondale appeals more than Mr Glenn to black voters. So he will correspondingly be hurt by the more if a significant proportion of the black electorate supports a black candidate in key primaries.

This could be critical to Mr Mondale's chances in a number of southern states and possibly in such northern ones as Illinois where blacks have already had a major political impact. Already there are black mayors of such cities, north and south, as Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Atlanta and New Orleans.

Mr Jackson could damage Mr Mondale without himself winning a single primary. He could let Mr Glenn in to take a number of critical early primaries simply by drawing off enough black votes that would otherwise have gone to Mr Mondale.

So the first impact of the Jackson candidacy is to raise a new question mark over who will be the Democratic nominee. Even if Mr Mondale manages to beat off this threat, that will not be the end of Mr Jackson's potential influence on next year's election.

Whoever is the Democratic candidate will need to get large numbers of black voters to the polls in the presidential election itself next November. Mr Jackson's candidacy is expected to be helpful to the Democrats in persuading more blacks to register early in the year as to be able to vote for a black candidate in the primaries.

Unless a person has taken the trouble to register some time beforehand, it is impossible to vote in an American election; and a smaller proportion of blacks are registered than whites.

In a number of states, especially in the south, a larger turn-out of black voters could swing the result in favour of the Democrats. To get that support will be not need to do some kind of deal, in terms either of position or of influence, with Mr Jackson?

Yet if too obvious a deal is done, many white voters will be appalled. So after the nomination is won, the handling of Mr Jackson will present a delicate test of judgment for the victorious candidate.

How Mr Jackson decides to play his hand then may be critical. There is always the remote possibility that, having tested the excitement of the campaign trail, he might run in November as a third party candidate. If he did so, he would make a Republican victory virtually certain.

But if he were able to bring out the black vote in large numbers he might be able to turn the election for the Democrats. The Republicans are well aware of this. They do not by any means regard the emergence of Mr Jackson as an unmitigated blessing.

One of the vulnerable points of the Republicans as a party, and especially of this Administration, is their lack of appeal for blacks. Republican strategists are hoping therefore that Mr Jackson will not arouse black political consciousness too much. He is the nagged missile of the coming campaign: nobody can be sure on whom he will explode.

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هكذا من الأصل

The Grenada debate

Evidence grows to back Cuba's denial of military aggression

Under the arc lights illuminating the tarmac at Jose Marti Airport, Señor Raul Castro turned to the milling representatives of the Western media and threw an arm out to indicate the line of fatigued middle-aged men in jeans and T-shirts descending the steps of an Ilyushin airliner into the embrace of his brother, the Cuban President. "These are what Reagan calls soldiers", he said.

Cuba's eternal deputy had found an apt expression for the grim satisfaction with which his country feels it has proved the American President wrong in his estimates of the Cuban presence and intentions on Grenada.

No one expected, of course, that the returning Cubans would say they fired the first shots, or that they had prepared arms caches for just such an opportunity, or that they would have welcomed the chance to hop on to the first C130 transport aircraft heading back to Miami. Those who went to talk to them were uncomfortably aware the evacuees had spent several hours in secluded debriefing between their landings and their meetings with the press.

The consensus here, never-

theless, is that the Cubans are telling a straight tale.

They speak of how they saw the 82nd Airborne Division parachuting down on to the Point Salines runway, believing that the US forces had arrived simply to rescue and evacuate the American medical students on the island. With instructions not to fire unless they were attacked, the Cubans were given rifles and ammunition, took up positions around their huts and in the surrounding hills, and watched while the Americans did the same.

They say that very quickly the Americans opened fire. The Cubans returned it immediately. Thereafter, naturally enough, the accounts diverge.

But many of the Cubans make a single forceful point. If they had intended to be the aggressors, they would have shot a great number of the first wave of US troops as they dangled from their parachutes in the sky. Their positions would have been chosen with that in mind, and they would have made a better job of holding off the invasion.

If, too, their supply of arms and ammunition had been of the dimensions described by President Reagan, the fighting would have been greatly pro-

longed and the American casualties far higher.

There are uniform omissions in their stories, the result, probably, of those debriefings. None of them will say, for example, specifically where their rifles came from, or who handed them out. The official line is that Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister murdered before the invasion, provided the guns.

● LONDON: According to Radio Havana, which is monitored by the BBC, the number of Cubans in Grenada at the time of the US invasion was 784 of whom 44 were women (Our Foreign Staff writes).

It described 43 as helpers from the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of whom only 23 were officers, the remainder being translators and service personnel. There were 637 construction workers and a number of other civilian "helpers".

A further 12 Cubans were the crew and guards of an An26 aircraft at Pearis airport the day before the invasion plus two passengers - a colonel and a central committee member - and 18 diplomatic mission personnel including women and children.



Compulsory voting: Anatolians lining up to cast their votes yesterday at a station in the Ankara suburb of Altindag.

Little enthusiasm as Turks go to the polls

From Edward Mortimer, Ankara

Turks turned out in force yesterday to elect their first parliament under the new constitution, adopted by referendum a year ago. But the high turnout did not reflect any noticeable public enthusiasm.

For the first time in Turkish history, voting was compulsory. The penalty for not voting was a fine. Otherwise, many would have stayed at home rather than accept the artificially narrow choice of parties and candidates offered by the military regime.

Although polls closed at 5pm local time, first results were not expected until after midnight, and a clear trend may not be established until this morning.

The parties and the circumstances are so different from those of the last election, in 1977, that there is no statistical basis for predicting the overall outcome from early results.

Mr Bülent Ecevit, the left-of-centre former Prime Minister, is in Britain attending a conference on terrorism and thus

avoided having to vote.

His former conservative rival, Mr Süleyman Demirel, did vote, but told a Turkish journalist: "Unfortunately I cannot say 'Let it be for the good of the country'."

Both these former leaders and the entire pre-1980 political elite were banned from politics for 10 years under the terms of last year's referendum.

Other would-be leaders were prevented from participating in the election by the military

regime's extensive use of the veto on both candidates and parties. Most of these have discreetly urged their followers to spoil their ballot papers by voting for all three of the parties that are competing.

Many voters who oppose the regime did this, but others, fearing that spoilt papers would not be counted, decided to vote for the Motherland Party, led by Mr Turgut Özal, and considered the most independent of the three.

Reagan aide shunned by Salvador guerrillas

From John Carlin, San Salvador

A visit to El Salvador by Mr Richard Stone, President Reagan's special Central American envoy, has served only to highlight the breakdown of peace efforts here at a time when the rebels are taking the initiative in the country's four-year civil war.

After meeting President Alvaro Magaña on Saturday, Mr Stone said that the impediment to negotiation was "the intransigence of the guerrillas, who refused to dialogue on the democratic process and elections."

The guerrillas have made it clear for a long time that they will not participate in elections until they have consolidated a share of power in a provisional government.

The Reagan Administration says that power-sharing before elections would set the dangerous international precedent of allowing the guerrillas "to shoot their way into power."

Observers here believe that another obstacle to negotiations is the success of a guerrilla offensive that began on September 3. Military sources say there have been nearly a thousand troop casualties, dead or wounded; guerrillas have taken and then abandoned more than 60 towns and captured enough weapons from the Army to suggest that they may not need to be supplied from Nicaragua.

Conflicting views on early poll

From Trevor Fishlock, St George's

Mr Lloyd Noel, a former Attorney-General of Grenada, said yesterday that it would be a mistake for Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, to hold elections in less than two years. He also urged the Americans to build a permanent base on the island.

"We need a long time to organize ourselves politically after all that has happened. If we rush into elections in a year we will end up with people in power who have not been properly assessed by the population, and these people will be peddling half-baked ideas."

"In any case, I fear a period of vendettas, with people looking for a chance to get their revenge. We need a period of stability."

"The Americans cannot pull out of Grenada and imagine that everything will be all right. We need their presence for as long as the interim government functions, and I think they should have a permanent base. The Cubans and Russians will not take their humiliation lying down, and will seek every opportunity to get back here. We are not capable of defending ourselves against a Cuban force."

Mr Noel, a 48-year-old London-educated barrister, was Attorney-General from 1979 to 1980, when he was jailed by Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister. He thought he would be executed by the coup leaders who overthrew and killed Mr

Bishop, but he was released when prison guards fled from the Americans.

In contrast, Mr George Louison, aged 32, former Minister of Agriculture in the Bishop government, and a member of the political bureau of Mr Bishop's new Jewel Movement, criticized the American invasion.

"They had their invasion plan in the freezer, and were looking for an excuse to invade. The crimes of the leaders of the coup gave them the excuse on a plate. The invasion violates international law. The idea that Sir Paul Scoon invited the Americans in is poppycock."

"I am opposed to the invasion because wherever the Americans have intervened they have not been able to transform the social and economic lives of the people for the better. The Americans should go home tomorrow and be replaced by a United Nations force."

"I am in favour of quick elections. The quicker we have a government, the people recognize as their own the better. The people want the programmes of the revolution to continue and I think a party espousing the ideas of the New Jewel Movement would be popular.... Our party rejected the Westminster style of government because it does not solve Grenada's problems. Ours was a participatory democracy with elections at the worker and village level."

US staged 'invasion rehearsal' in 1981

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

For those who believe in conspiracy theories - or at least in the virtues of advance planning - the American-led invasion of Grenada bears an uncanny similarity to an amphibious exercise carried out by US forces two years ago on a small island near Puerto Rico. Code-named "Ocean Venture 81", the Caribbean phase of this exercise involved a landing on a fictitious island referred to as "Amber and the Amberlindes", which was officially described as "our enemy in the eastern Caribbean".

Mr Maurice Bishop, the Grenadian Prime Minister who was murdered during last month's bloody coup, had no doubt that his island was the target of these war games, pointing out that "Amber and the Amberlindes" was a flimsy disguised reference to Grenada and its sister islands in the Grenadines, Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

He also pointed out that there is an area in the southern tip of Grenada, not far from where American forces actually landed, called Amber.

The mock landing took place in early August, 1981, on the island of Vieques, which has many physical similarities to Grenada. As with the actual invasion of Grenada, a force of Army Rangers, Navy "seals", and other special force units spearheaded the attack.

They were followed by Marines and airborne troops, and were backed by air strikes against "enemy" air defences. The dress rehearsal, if that is what it was, bore a striking resemblance to the real invasion, which began with a Marine landing in the north of Grenada, and a Marine landing and air drop by Rangers in the south. They were later joined by several thousand troops from the 82nd Airborne Division.

The pretext for the mock assault during Ocean Venture

81 was the seizure of American hostages on Amber. One of the reasons given by President Reagan for authorizing the invasion of Grenada was to protect the lives of 1,000 Americans on the island who, it was feared, might be taken hostage by the Marxist "Revolutionary Military Council".

Rear-Admiral Robert McKenzie, who was the officer in charge of Ocean Venture 81, gave three reasons for "invading" Amber. These were:

- To take power from the Amber Government, which was described as "unfriendly".
- To station US troops on the island until an election was called.
- To install a government favourable to Washington's brand of democracy.

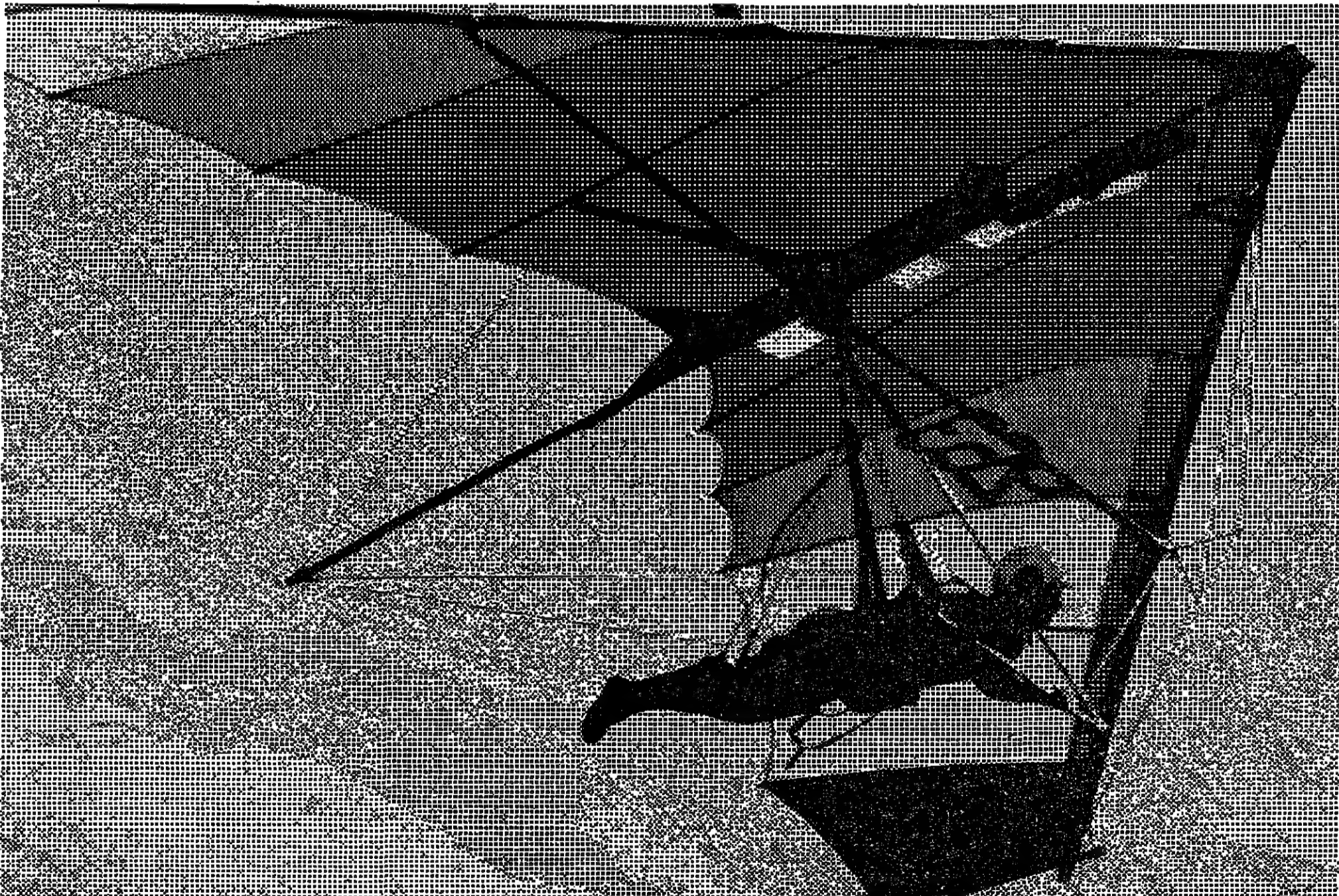
One of the reasons which President Reagan cited for the Grenada invasion was to "assist in the restoration of conditions of law and order and of governmental institutions on the island where a brutal group of leftist thugs violently seized power...."

The Americans say they hope to have removed their troops before elections are held on Grenada, but an American base on the island has not been ruled out.

Mr Bishop said at the time that Ocean Venture 81 was a dress rehearsal for an actual invasion of Grenada. This was denied by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State at the time, who said that "the US conducts its own training exercises... to develop a quick reaction capability for a hypothetical hostage rescue mission."

Pentagon officials insist that there was no direct link between war games in 1981 and reality in 1983, pointing out that the United States continually carries out exercises with all kinds of contingencies in mind.

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THE ARTS

Television
Fictional
terms

Book Four (Channel 4) yesterday took as its theme "novels and fiction". Now, it was asked, could fiction "come to terms" with its own "fictional" subject? In fact it need not "come to" terms at all, since it always has the opportunity of making its own. When novelists decide to address themselves to the apocalypse, however, it can often be an easy option - the contemporary equivalent of Gothic horror which accommodates the most predictable or banal responses.

One important distinction was not drawn in the programme. There is no reason why novelists should not create an imaginatively convincing account of nuclear warfare, if that is what they wish to do, but this does not mean that their opinions about the subject (and, by extension, about nuclear disarmament) are more significant or interesting than those of anyone else. Perhaps rather less so, since many writers seem to lack political intelligence of even the most basic kind.

The South Bank Show (LWT) offered a less turgid subject in Jack Lemmon. With his crumpled face, and eyes like two smoke-filled rooms, he has a nervousness which has been transformed into a kind of manic energy. He is a naturally sardonic manner, which he has used to great effect in his film roles; he resembles an indurated ball which has at last decided to bounce back.

He is an actor rather than a comedian, of course, although it was hard to believe him when he said that "I can't just stand up and be funny, like a comic". Anyone who has seen him trip over his heels in *Some Like It Hot* knows that he has a natural gift for tripping all over the place. The combination of instinct and undeviating professionalism is a potent one: he may not be the most exciting man in the world, but he has made himself into one of the funniest.

Nicol Williamson, in *Macbeth* (BBC 2), had the low and disembodied voice of the psychopath; television generally imposes a human scale on Shakespeare, so that the "outdoor" scenes are tatty in comparison with the domestic interiors, but the closer the camera came to the Macbeths the more murky and formless they became. The spectacle of Jane Lapotnik, sniffing the blood on her hands like a hound about to tear itself to pieces, was interesting.

Peter Ackroyd

Dance: John Kylian on the Paris scene
Potent cultural heritage

The extraordinary mixture of architectural styles in the Bouffes du Nord makes it an apt place to encounter the dances of Australian Aborigines. The deliberately unpaired, undecorated finish is famous even to those who (like me) have never been there before, but it is startling to go through corridors like those of a factory into an auditorium that is a cross between an abandoned church and a burnt-out theatre.

It is the mixture of religion, drama and a workshop that catches the style of these dances so well. In the tribal homelands they serve a ceremonial and social purpose, so to watch them purely as theatre would give an uneasy false impression. Also, since they can go on for as long as a fortnight, you are inevitably going to see only snippets in this kind of presentation.

The whole programme, in fact, with five pieces from Arnhem Land and one from the Central Desert, could theoretically have been over within a few minutes, since individual dance sections are very short. But the custom is for the group to repeat them, with variations, until satisfied that they got them right.

One consequence of this is that, however carefully one may have studied the admirably informative booklet about Australia published by the Festival d'Automne (who are also presenting exhibitions, concerts of modern music and a week of films), it is difficult to know exactly what is happening much of the time. You recognize a flock of birds in a sudden sort of warrior struck down by avengers, the thunder-god, a kangaroo; but not all the human or animal characters, nor the context.

A longer acquaintance might overcome that, and, given only a sample of their work, lack of understanding matters surprisingly little because one is too busy observing how well they use a limited technique (elaborate hand movements, a few

jumps, a sort of jog-trot either upright or crouching) with such variety and expression. Besides, there is the interest of watching what seems almost a rehearsal rather than a finished performance, the perennial fascination of seeing other people about their work.

Of course the exoticism plays a part. The men of the Warlpiri tribe spend hours making up for a brief appearance: dying plant material red or white, sticking it all over their bodies and faces in abstract patterns. But these are not primitive "noble savages", since their dances serve to maintain the relationships of a complex social order, and even to mark out territorial claims by their references to mythical heroes.

No wonder that Jiri Kylian, the Czech choreographer whose ballets often show an almost obsessive concern with roots in his own cultural heritage or the lives of ordinary people, wanted to study aborigine art and create a ballet inspired by it. His ambitious project for the 1982 Holland Festival unfortunately fell through, and a short spin-off from it which I saw recently looked more Kylian than Australian.

By coincidence, his Netherlands Dance Theatre was in Paris at the same time as the Aborigines, for the concurrent but unconnected International Dance Festival. People spoke well of his *Winged* to the Berg Violin Concerto, but his pieces on the programme I saw were disappointing: marvellous movement but not really illuminating the *Mahler Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* (performed by a different couple for each song, against a gloomy landscape in which a great heavenly door opens) or Stravinsky's *Swadeika* (The Wedding), which looks like the happy marriage of young lovers on a collective farm. It even begins with a stolen kiss before the music starts: so much for the words of alarm which the composer chose as his text.

However, after various past attempts to find a regular associate to share the creative

burden, it seems that Kylian may have succeeded with William Forsythe, the American choreographer whose angry style is personal, cogent and gripping. In Paris I saw his *Love Songs*, danced to recordings by Dionne Warwick and Aretha Franklin.

The title of the ballet is ironic: the choreography is savage, the performances are electrifying. Unless I misread it, the work is about the exploitation of women, not so much by men as by their own feelings, and each of the short episodes makes a different single, incisive point. It demands dancing of vivid individuality, and demonstrates that the dancers are capable of something quite different from the collective, almost impersonal style they happily adopt when Kylian's ballets require. The combination of Kylian and Forsythe in one repertoire could be a potent one, making an already good company even better.

Netherlands Dance Theatre and the Aborigines are already poles apart, but to see either of them on the same day as a matinee of the Paris Opera Ballet's *Coppelia* could bring a severe case of culture shock. Yet this *Coppelia* in one sense relates closely to the aborigine dances: both use highly stylized techniques for lively expression; both present traditional works, carefully handed down by personal instruction from one generation to another, and still maintaining their original freshness.

Arthur Saint-Léon's choreography, restored by Pierre Lottin, treats both music and story sometimes with less brilliance, but consistently with more charm and feeling, than the later Petipa version on which all British productions are based. The settings, after the 1870 originals, are the most successful I have ever seen.

I was able to catch two pairs of young dancers making their way in the leading roles. Yannick Stéphan dances Swanilda with all the skill and finesse you could ask, but her vivacity



Maintaining relationships of a complex social order: the Warlpiri in their elaborate make-up

seems a little forced; temperamentally she might be better suited, say, to Princess Aurora. Olivier Patry, with her, made a very lively, likeable Frantz, dancing some complex, stylish and demanding solos with smiling ease.

Even more impressive was the other new Swanilda: Elisabeth Maurin, 20 years old, apparently unruffled by any of

the technical demands of the role, secure and brilliant in her dancing and, what is even rarer in so young a dancer, bringing every detail of character and action vividly to life. Laurence Hilaire, her Frantz, has not yet developed the same assured projection as Patry, but he too dances with lightness, deft accuracy and a keen sense of style.

Opera

have flowed more freely, with less weight on the off-beats. And so on.

But Farncombe's style, it could be argued, is well suited to his singers, who tend - the stylish Mr Eswood apart - to be better than those on Kujken's recording. Sandra Dugdale was a pearl, matching Farncombe, dispensing her favour far and wide in a brilliant succession of arias - that in Act II was a highlight of the evening, but the Act III number was too skittish. Linda Ormiston as the disguised Rosmira brought an appropriately gritty, earthy timbre to her fierce numbers; Adrian Thompson's brain-hurting Emilio was altogether too loose vocally, though his

marital Act I aria did not fail to thrill.

All these characters, however, had to play out their personal dramas within a ghastly red-and-white Talk of the Town set in a production by Tom Hawkes that did not begin to take the amorous rivalries seriously until it was too late. The Act III quartet, wittily staged as a Mad Courtiers' Tea Party, provoked an outburst of hysteria in the dress-circle. In the war scenes there were camp jokes aplenty (oddly contradicted by Ian Caddy's stylishly precise gestures); if you like your Handel opera as pantomime, well, this is the production for you.

Nicholas Kenyon

PUBLISHING

Beyond the pale?

What have Mrs Rita Childers (widow of the former Irish president - Erskine Childers whose father wrote *The Riddle of the Sands*), rock music Mount Charles (rock music activist and sometime Faber & Faber editor) and Robert Kee (former publisher, television person - as opposed to personality - and historian) in common? They have just been appointed judges of the Book Marketing Council's latest promotion, being run in conjunction with the Irish Books Marketing Group. Their responsibility is to discover 12 great living authors, either born in the Emerald Isle (the Republic is not exclusively specified) or who have lived there for 20 years or more. This is a follow-up to the BMC's "Best Novels of Our Time", launched at the weekend.

Predictably, the choice of judges - themselves chosen by Irish booksellers - is causing controversy in the Republic. Presumably, whoever the judges were, their list must include books by Samuel Beckett, Sean O'Faolain, Mary Lavin, Brian Moore, Edna O'Brien, William Trevor, John McGahern and Seamus Heaney, all of whom are published by British houses. No doubt this is why British publishers are to be briefed in London, Irish publishers in Dublin.

It will be instructive to learn how many of the top of the Irish have indigenous Irish publishers. I would hazard not more than two or three. Journalists are being flown to Dublin (courtesy of Bord Fáilte) for the launch of the promotion next May. No mention of the 12 great authors, most of whom are likely to reside beyond the pale.

It is reassuring, in a way, to know that language - the actual words, or some of them - still counts with publishers. Thomas Nelson Inc, American publishers of Bibles, acquired some months ago the long-established U.S. house of Dodd, Mead, hardly known for issuing pornography. The decree went out from Dodd, Mead's new bosses that no books containing four-letter words should be published by them, or anything sacrilegious. As a result, two books have been purged from the forthcoming list. Which is more high-principled, Thomas Nelson for their act of editorial independence (or censorship) or those who protest at censorship (or proprietorial independence)?

Hardback houses, as I noted last week, are increasingly publishing paperback editions of their titles subsequent to bringing them out between boards. In reverse, starting in January, Pan

E. J. Craddock

Concert

the 1976 bicentennial celebrations. Its sequence of 19 well-wrought variations on the opening theme encouraged a keen ear for instrumental balance in different combinations of players who needed to listen out for one another, and who responded on this occasion, with accomplished purpose to the conductor's aut direction.

His concern for sonority as much as, or even more than, formal content later embraced the Symphony No 3 by Saint-Saëns, commissioned for London almost a century ago and, with its organ solo effectively galvanized by Andrew Lucas, sounding much like a musical counterpart to the Albert Memorial. It consistently discloses less than it promises.

Noël Goodwin

Theatre

Extracts from a crazed diary

Topokana Martyrs' Day
Bush

It is an average day in the famine relief station. The East African troops have just kidnapped a delivery driver and beaten him up. Julius, the station dogbody, is rehearsing for a church pageant, clad in wings and brandishing his spear. We, the audience, are cast as warriors, sitting in blankets, fished from our starving children, and meditating a raid on the food store. Meanwhile the women of the village are besieging the station shrieking

their demands for rain as well as food.

Jonathan Falla has worked in East African famine relief, and *Topokana Martyrs' Day* comes over like extracts from a crazed diary. There are no introductions or explanations. In between one crisis and the next you identify the two whites, Apoo and Ibis, as the station director and his woman doctor, both working for an international agency called E.A.R.; and when Red Balloon comes up on the radio, that means a message from the Field Director. By degrees you also work out the native pecking order between Ramilies, the wily second-in-command, and Julius, the docile young warrior. All these people have their own desires. Ramilies wants to wangle an international staff job; the doctor wants to escape this corrupt zone into a "front-line famine". But, if there is one thing Mr Falla is saying, it is that these people are impotent, and their desires irrelevant, in the post-colonial chaos of intertribal butchery, expropriation and impending civil war.

There is, therefore, less a developing plot than a succession of violent surprises, throwing characters off-course in collisions of terror and broad farce - as when an outbreak of gunfire prompts Ramilies and the doctor into an act of passion while sheltering under a table; or when Ramilies storms into the station in a murderous bid for power and collapses in enraged ignorance when he cannot operate the radio. Out of context, that sounds like old-fashioned paternalism. The play itself, which simply huris immediate events as you, takes no such line. Nor could it, when equipped with African performances as impressive as those of Gordon Case and Jabu Mbalu. A sense of total authenticity runs throughout Simon Stokes's production. Experience may have driven the whites half-barmy; but there is no questioning the truthfulness of Carol Leader as the pill-popping doctor, or David Threlfall's marvellous Apoo.

Irving Wardle



Total authenticity: Carol Leader, Gordon Case

Hilary Finch

Partenope
Sadler's Wells

I knew it was a mistake to prepare myself for the second of the Handel Opera Society's offerings. I listened again to some of the complete recording of *Partenope* directed by Sigiswald Kuijken. As Stanley Sadie remarks in his admirably encyclopaedic contribution to the new *Opera on Record 2* (Hutchinson, £15), this is "the most satisfying and stylistically the most accomplished" of all Handel opera recordings (which means that it is

one of the few that is at all satisfying or accomplished), and too often during Saturday night's performance I found myself imagining the records instead of hearing the Handel Opera Society.

Which is not to imply that the performance was bad. Indeed Charles Farncombe set lively speeds and made his orchestra articulate with that bouncy suavity which has such an invigorating effect on Handel's lively music. In the more intensely lyrical numbers one longed for a lighter touch: behind the exquisite third act aria of Arsace (Paul Eswood) the strings should have sounded glassy, not mushy. Rosmira's Act II siciliano could

have flowed more freely, with less weight on the off-beats. And so on.

But Farncombe's style, it could be argued, is well suited to his singers, who tend - the stylish Mr Eswood apart - to be better than those on Kuijken's recording. Sandra Dugdale was a pearl, matching Farncombe, dispensing her favour far and wide in a brilliant succession of arias - that in Act II was a highlight of the evening, but the Act III number was too skittish. Linda Ormiston as the disguised Rosmira brought an appropriately gritty, earthy timbre to her fierce numbers; Adrian Thompson's brain-hurting Emilio was altogether too loose vocally, though his

Everyone has imagined at some time what it would be like to go blind.

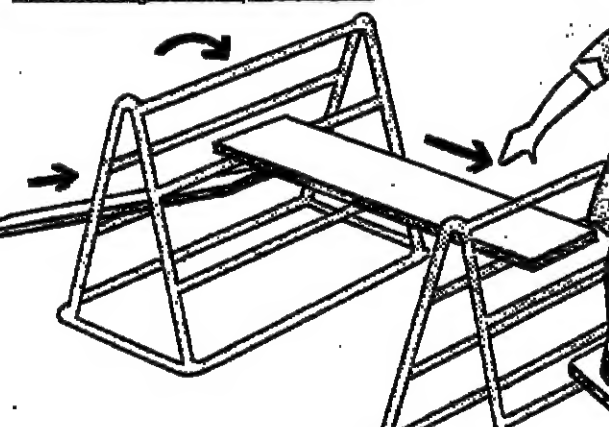
Just like most people you probably think your useful, active life would be at an end. Work, cooking, gardening, reading, sport would all suddenly and frighteningly be impossible.

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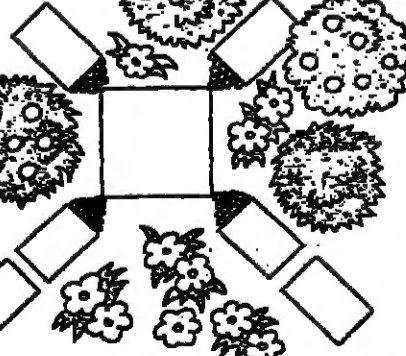
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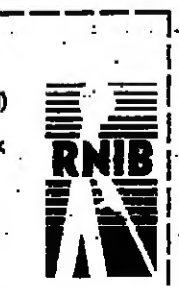
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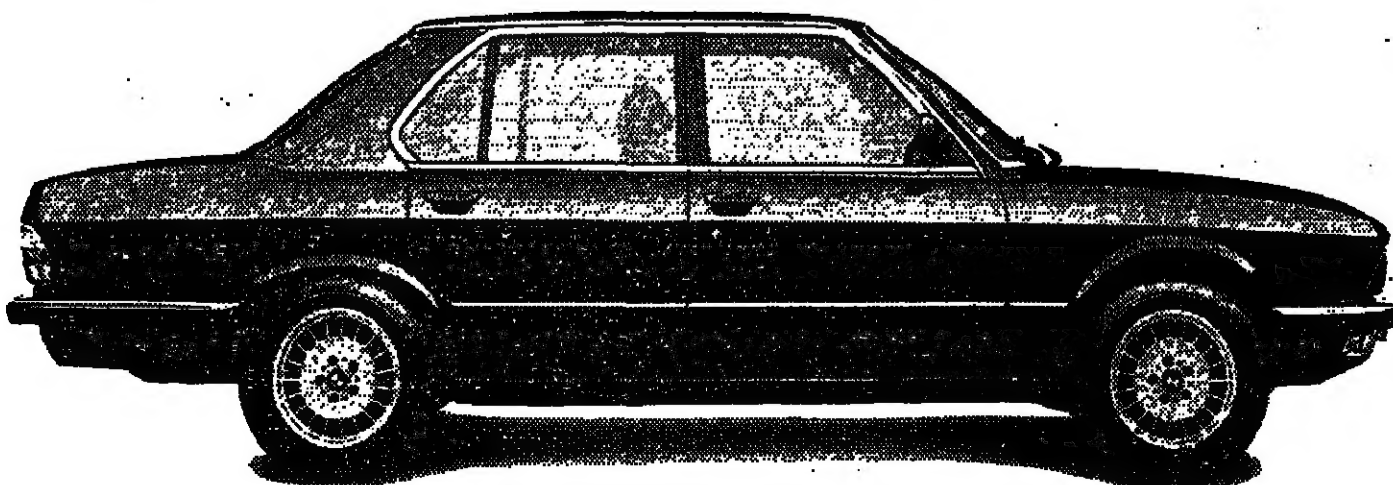
It's no longer true that an economic, low-revving engine leaves you short on power. At just 4,250rpm the eta generates a full-blooded 125bhp.

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SPECTRUM

As protests against the nuclear arms race reach a crescendo in the last weeks before the planned deployment of US cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe, Americans are preparing themselves for the first ever TV film purporting to show the full horror of nuclear war. Is it merely a cynical commercial venture, cashing in on the

growing fear of nuclear holocaust, or a genuine attempt to inform? British viewers will be able to judge for themselves when Granada Television broadcasts the film on the ITV network in December. Meanwhile, American writer MARK GERZON describes the highly charged and often conflicting emotions the film has aroused.

Watching the world end

On November 20, the ABC network expects 60,000,000 Americans - more than the number of voters in the last presidential election - to turn on their televisions and watch their country be destroyed by nuclear war.

They will see Dr Russell Oakes, played by Jason Robards, transformed from a vigorous physician working in a big Kansas City hospital to a bewildered, dying man surrounded by a landscape of destruction. They will observe a young bride, on the eve of her marriage, become exposed to radiation and die. They will see Lawrence, Kansas, change from a vibrant, verdant university town to a lethal burial ground. They will watch the end of the world.

The Day After, a two-hour TV film of unprecedented horror has been controversial almost from the day of its conception, and as the date of broadcast approaches, the entertainment industry and the peace movement are buzzing with questions about it.

How will the Reagan administration respond to ABC giving director Nick Meyer, in his words, "millions of dollars to go on prime time TV and call Ronald Reagan a liar"? Was it White House pressure that made ABC postpone broadcasting *The Day After*? Did the network take the guts out of the story, as some critics allege? Why did so many companies refuse to be associated with the programme, thus forcing ABC to take the unprecedented step of broadcasting the film without commercials?

Faced with such formidable political and economic risks, why didn't ABC, the network of the popular soap opera *Dynasty*, simply quit? Does Brandon Stoddard, president of ABC Motion Pictures, believe *The Day After* will get record ratings, or is the network trying to raise public consciousness about the reality of nuclear war?

Brandon Stoddard is a veteran ratings-grabber, but he is also the man who helped to bring to life the unprecedented *Roots* series and it was he who envisioned the possibility of bringing the reality of nuclear war to the TV screen.

The idea came to him about the time of the 1980 presidential election. He had noticed how effective *The China Syndrome* had been in deepening concern about the nuclear power issue - and the film made money. He wondered whether it would be possible to make a movie that would make viewers think about the even more frightening prospect of nuclear holocaust.

Stoddard was not naive. He had seen *The War Game*, the 1965 BBC production depicting the impact of nuclear war on a small town in England. It created a furore and was banned from television because it was "too terrifying". He knew it would be hard to portray the blast accurately on the screen, and harder to get the network's support.

But Stoddard and Stu Samuels, an ABC vice-president who backed the idea, put out the word that they had some development money for a script. "What we were looking for was a story that avoided a polemic of any kind," Samuels recalls. "We wanted to stay away from Washington and the Kremlin. The story was not supposed to reach any conclusion except one: that nuclear war is horrible." Stoddard added: "We wanted just the images, no

abstractions. We wanted to be able to say: 'This is what it would be like'."

It sounds simple: "What nuclear war would be like." But it isn't. It has confounded filmmakers for years. Paul Newman, certainly one of the actors most committed to the anti-nuclear cause, says he has wanted to make an anti-nuclear film for at least 10 years. What stopped him was the enormity of the challenge. He said: "If you write a bad melodrama, who cares? If you write a bad comedy, who cares? But if you write a film about an important subject it has to be absolutely impeccable. If it isn't, it can hurt the whole movement."

'I keep asking myself: is this really happening?'



The Day After is more powerful - and controversial - than earlier films because it concentrates on the consequences rather than the causes of the war. Its main characters are not generals; they are doctors, housewives, students, children. The man who wrote it is Ed Hume. A lean, handsome man in his forties, Hume paid his dues in Hollywood for more than a decade. His credits include *21 Hours in Munich*, the story of the murder of the Israeli athletes at the Olympics. He described himself as wary of causes and uninterested in the nuclear issue - uninterested, that is, until he began working on *The Day After*.

"The network gave me a completely open-ended assignment," he recalls. "They had no story in mind. They just wanted me to come up with what I thought was a good way of showing what would happen to ordinary Americans after a nuclear war. When I was writing it, I was determined not to be preachy or political, but just to tell a simple story about people."

Researching the story, Hume learned more about nuclear war than he ever thought he would. And it changed him. The first time it hit him was when he saw rough cuts of the film. In one scene, Jim Dahlberg, a Kansas farmer, is trying to get his wife Eve and their children into the cellar. They have seen scores of Minuteman missiles leave their silos and expect the Soviet missiles to land any minute. Eve simply cannot cope. She numbs herself to the possibility of catastrophe, runs upstairs and begins making beds. He chases after her, and carries her screaming into the cellar.

"When I saw that scene," Hume says, "a chill went up my spine. Even though I'd written the scene, it really moved me. My son Brian, who is 13, has seen the film and is still trying to cope with it. Like all of us, he's trying to deal with the possibility that it might actually happen."

As a Hollywood veteran, Hume knows that many scripts are never produced, and many that are produced are never broadcast. He expected *The Day After* to be one of the casualties. He is amazed that it has survived. "Throughout the whole project, I keep asking myself: 'Is this really happening?'"

Someone else who was convinced the film would never be shown was its



director, Nicholas Meyer, whose last film was *Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan*. "When I first saw the script for *The Day After*, I knew why several other directors had turned it down," Meyer recalls. "After reading the damn thing, I asked myself: 'What possible reason would the network have for doing this?' I could think of only one: they're scared."

"I had to do it. It was the only moral thing to do. There was no way I could keep signing petitions and not make this picture."

Meyer immersed himself in the story before starting to shoot. "I would come home after a hard day's work and I'd be nauseous. What I was learning was making me sick."

Ironically, when the Bureau of Standards & Practices, television's "censors", saw the film it objected most strongly not to the scenes of atomization or annihilation, but to a scene about sex. It involves Dahlberg's daughter, Denise, who wants to make love with the young man whom she is to marry in a few days. As the scene was originally written, Denise goes to her drawer to get her diaphragm and finds it missing. When she realizes her jealous younger sister Jolene has hidden it, she begins chasing her. In the ensuing scene, she tosses it like a frisbee across the room.

"They said the scene implied that the network supports birth control," Meyer recalls. "I told them, no, that's not the point. The point is later, when she is dying, she wishes she had had a child before it was too late. So the censor says: 'Why can't they just sleep together?' I can't believe it. I ask him: 'You mean you'd rather appear to be in favour of premarital sex?'"

The sex scene remains in the film (although the diaphragm itself is never visible) but other scenes were cut out altogether. One was a powerful scene in which a child screamed. A child psychologist, retained as a consultant, said it would upset children.

By the winter of 1982, Meyer's job was over. In television, unlike feature films, it is common practice for the director to leave and the final cutting to be done by someone at the network. Stu Samuels took over, but when Meyer saw the result, he says he "had a fit". And when he learned that the date of broadcast had been postponed, he was even more outraged.

At issue was not only whether the film would be shown, but what the film



Top: Lawrence, Kansas, the day after and, above, Jason Robards as the doomed Dr Russell Oakes

would say about how the war started. Somehow, in the editing overseen by Stu Samuels, the Soviets came to appear totally responsible for the outbreak of war. No one accuses Samuels of doing this on purpose. But it added to the grumblings of Meyer and led to concern that the film was being turned into Cold War propaganda. As soon as those involved in cutting the film realized what had happened, the problem was quickly corrected.

The film's ultimate fate was decided last spring, when Stoddard went to his boss, Tony Thomopoulos, president of ABC Entertainment, and after a screening explained that it would be hard to make the broadcast date of May 22. The film was too long, the suffering too protracted, some scenes were unnecessary; there was not enough time to promote it properly. Stoddard asked for more time - and, inevitably, more money.

Thomopoulos wanted it for May. But he knew what Paul Newman said was true: a film on an important subject had to be "absolutely impeccable". He told Stoddard: "Do whatever you have to do. Go out and make the best film possible."

ABC executives confided to the *Wall Street Journal* that sponsorship would be a headache. The *Journal* ran the story under the headline: "Hollywood Is Hoping Nuclear Drama Isn't Box Office Bomb."

According to one of those present at the first screening of the film, Brandon Stoddard, a veteran network executive who has brought more than 200 movies to television, was moved to tears. "After the lights came on Stoddard was crying so hard that somebody had to help him out of the room."

Stoddard says: "I've found that working on this film has been a catharsis. Fear of the nuclear threat is the kind of fear that almost immobilizes you. This film helps you go through the fear. It gets you out of your immobility. You are now free to act."

One of his first comments after the screening was that the film must run "with or without commercials". He knew that it would not be an easy sell. During the summer the industry joke was that the only interest they could find was from the canned foods and bottled water companies. They finally found some sponsors, but in all likelihood will run commercials only before the blast sequence. After that point in the film, commercial interruptions would be unseemly.

The loss may be offset by foreign distribution sales, however. As of two months before the broadcast, more than two dozen countries had purchased a licence to show the film. Many more will no doubt do so as the publicity about the film increases. ABC may not make a fortune on *The Day After*, but it will not lose money either.

Acclaim for *The Day After* will certainly not be universal. In fact, charges are already being levelled at the programme for being "apolitical". People expect the film to take a stand, and to point a finger of blame at a guilty party.

"It's not a very good film," Josh Baran says bluntly. He is national media coordinator for Target Kansas City, an initiative to organize local events around the broadcast date. Baran believes that "there's not a single line of substance in it. They have depoliticized the subject completely."

'If you told this accurately there'd be no story'



Jerome Grossman, chairman of the Council for a Livable World, goes even further. "I think this film will be the biggest boost for the civil defence programme," he said after seeing the film in Boston.

"It implies that shelters protect people and that people survive." Other critics point out that the film involves a one-megaton bomb over Kansas City, rather than an all-out 20-megaton assault.

No one is more aware than Meyer that the film makes some "best case" assumptions. "If you told this story accurately," he once said, "there'd be no story."

When confronted by activists' comments about the film's "apolitical" plot, Meyer maintains that he never believed that his production would dislodge ideology. "I never thought the film would do anything but reinforce the convictions that people brought to it. The people I'm trying to reach are the ones who haven't made up their minds... the ones who've barely thought about it."

There is no doubt that the film hits hard. At a recent screening at the headquarters of Physicians for Social Responsibility in Cambridge, Massachusetts, staff and colleagues from other peace groups sat frozen in their chairs watching the blast sequence. These are men and women who have read all the literature, heard all the speeches, weighed all the arguments. And they were shocked by what they saw.

Others were moved for different reasons. The *New York Post* published an editorial under the headline "Why is ABC doing Yuri Andropov's work?", to which the conservative columnist Jeffrey Hart added: "The network has in effect made a \$7m gift to the Soviet political enterprise."

Now, with just two weeks to go before the film is aired, further controversy is likely to rise. A source close to the film is about to reveal on television that the network has made another cut. In the original version, the tension in Europe that led to nuclear war was occasioned by the deployment of Pershing 2 missiles. Following right-wing charges that the film plays into Soviet hands, ABC has apparently removed all reference to the Pershings.

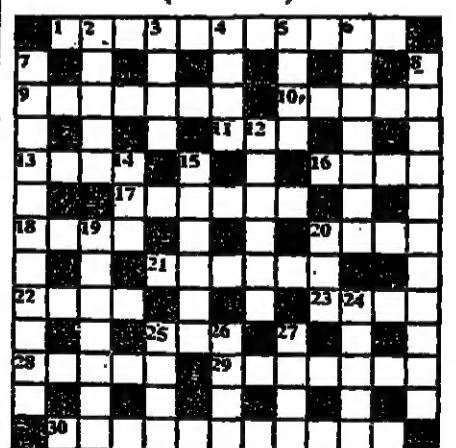
The debate has only just begun. It will be fascinating to see what happens the day after *The Day After*.

moreover... Miles Kington

All fall

Autumn! Season of mists and mellow tum-tum! Now heavy hang the keels in the hedgefow, while on the obelisk strand the last deck-chairs are being put away for winter. Sir, sir, there's a dead politician in this deck-chair! What shall I do? Leave him where he is, lad - they'll come and get him when they need his vote. Yes, it's back to the Commons, back to the House, where some men sit and some are a mouse, with star hairs waiting for people with nois (lyrics by Thatcher, music by Strauss). The part of Cecil Parkinson will be played by Norman Tebbit. Other parts are as follows: one part Granada biters, one part wormwood, one part gall. I thought gall was divided into three parts: Think what you like, lad, but I tell you this: the warning lights are going on all over England, and we shall not see traffic doing more than 40 mph again in our lifetime. Come this fog, captain - I can't see a single thing on the motorway. But wait a moment, what's that over there? Is it one of ours? No - it's German! It's a Mercedes-Benz with all the latest attachments - we haven't a hope! Comes to the left of them, comes to the right of them, on rode the gallant five hundred into the valley of motorway mania, into the freezing fog where many are cold but few are frozen. Say what you like, you can't beat the dependable old Austin Mitchell, as seen on television. Now fades the Robin Day, becoming knight, and leaves a sudden darkness on the screen, so I must go down to Channel Four and see the old movies I've never seen, *Mourning Becomes Electra*. Death in the Afternoon and *All about Eve*, and now it's close-down again. Lighting-up time is at 4.45 and I've run out of cigarettes. Most of the fields in England have now given up smoking and stubble lies dark and heavy across the landscape, a five o'clock shadow, a carbon copy of the real thing. O to be browsing abroad, now that autumn's here! Cynthia and I have decided not to go skiing this year, owing to the recession, so we're taking one of those bargain breaks, in a motel near Swindon. Yes. Quite unsuited. They have a fancy dress ball in Ye Olde Tudor Disco on Saturdays. I'm going as a politician and Cynthia's going as my secretary. Wonderful fun. Then we put out the Do Not Disturb sign and see if we can recapture that old black magic, right here in the motel. If you were the only buoy in the world and I was the only gull, I wouldn't come and perch on you. But I must go down to the sea again, (as the Bishop said to the actress) and do a lightning tour of the clergy - 30 Revs per minute! April in parish, summer is called but autumn is chosen, if autumn leaves can winter be far behind? Yes, the old cycle of the seasons, now with a flat tyre and the front light gone, but what the hell, Sturmer-Archer, what the hell, once a lady always a lady. Personally, I can't see what all the fuss is about; once you've seen one dead tree, you've seen 'em all. Autumn has branches everywhere, stiff and stark against the sky, red clouds at evening, shepherd's pie. Sarge, we brought this bloke in for being alone and palely loitering. He's got this banner with a strange device, or what we call an offensive weapon. Well, throw the book at him, then - personally, I'd suggest the *Oxford Book of Autumn Verse*. Under the spreading chestnut tree, the village drunkard heaves. The chestnut tree is stark and bare, but the drunkard is covered in leaves. News at Ten. Autumn. Now back to the studio. Over and out.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 195)



- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Revisions kings (3,3,5) | 2 Present for sale (5) |
| 3 Cheap rate power (3,4) | 3 Engineering union (1,1,1,1) |
| 4 Fashionable (5) | 4 High nobleman (4) |
| 5 Money (3) | 5 As well (4) |
| 6 Jibe (4) | 6 Paper folding (7) |
| 7 Follow (4) | 7 Gibberish (6,5) |
| 8 Paid worker (6) | 8 Bard of Avon (11) |
| 9 Covetousness (4) | 9 Hellenes (6) |
| 10 Purposes (4) | 10 Turkish title (3) |
| 11 Connect (4,2) | 11 Gold-coloured alloy (6) |
| 12 W Indian citrus (4) | 12 Eruptible mountain (7) |
| 13 Woody perennial (7) | 13 Suable (3) |
| 14 Young animal (3) | 14 Chambers (5) |
| 15 Wary (5) | 15 Membranous sac (4) |
| 16 Unable in open air (7) | 16 Rude person (4) |
| 17 Noisy spirit (11) | 17 Eyelid inflammation (4) |

Solution to Saturday's prize puzzle will appear on Sunday. Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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MODERN TIMES

The times they are a-changin'

... for singers and tailors, rich men and poor, footballers and furniture makers



A sideways look at the British way of life

SIXTIES SURVIVORS

For a decade to have survivors it also needs casualties, or else the accolade is meaningless. To put it more crudely, you don't get Mick Jagger without Brian Joneses, David Frosts without Simon Dees.

I have heard it argued that the 1960s, which threw up such a profusion of both categories, actually mistimed their own entry; that the decade should properly have dawned with the accession of White Hot Wilson and not with the remnant of an old Tory dispensation. The argument may have a certain tiny currency insofar as the Sixties, viewed from across this huge and sudden gap of time, now seem as much a state of mind as a span of years. True, the US Sixties came in on cue with Kennedy, but then look what happened to them. And to Kennedy. Besides, it is an argument that came out of the 1970s, a mirthless and hungover epoch if ever there was one.

Because the nostalgia industry - with J.F.K. in the forefront this week - appears to be chasing its own tail with ever more vigour, one of the main survivors of the Sixties is the decade itself. For all its excess and narcissism, it was so full of liberty and expansion that the mere whiff of it has a poignant appeal. But the people who fashioned the age; what has become of them?

Let us first dispense with the prime ministers. The Two Harolds, and the peer who came between them; they can all be said to be survivors of the Sixties, even though Macmillan and Douglas-Home owed their preeminence to an earlier time. Broadcasters still beat a passage to their doors in the hope of some utterance that will put our present difficulties in a true perspective. Indeed Wilson, always a bit of a ham, now reveals more than ever in the showbiz end of politics, doing Churchill imitations for the benefit of David Jacobs and the Any Questions' audience.

David Jacobs - there's another. Whatever



Victims: Jones, Dee, Percival, Epstein

didn't happen to him? Surely he was the fellow who used to reach under his Juke Box Jury desk to activate the "hit" bell or the "miss" buzzer while the mystery guest sat behind the curtain to hear his single being rubbishised. Now your deejay is chairing establishment panels with such politesse that you would never believe he could have had anything to do with that horrid old pop business.

The survivor is not to be confused with the endurer. A character like Jacobs belongs to the former group simply because he has, quite literally, outlived the period that engendered his first great popularity. The endurer on the other hand is the one who carries on playing his trade in the same way that he always did, without ever falling from public favour. If you accept this differentiation you would place the following in the endurer class: André Previn (he kept on conducting), Joan Sutherland (she kept on singing), Snowd (he kept on snapping), Albert Finney (he kept on acting), Harold Pinter (he kept on writing), Rodolph Nureyev (he kept on dancing). The charitable would also include Geoff Boycott on the grounds that he kept on playing. These were only Sixties characters in the sense that this was when they made it. There was no intrinsic quality in them to make their success unthinkable in another decade.

What about John Osborne, a 1950s figure in his first incarnation but one whose angry young manhood carried on into the Sixties? (Remember Inadmissible Evidence, 1965, A Patriot For Me, 1965, and A Bomb Honourred, 1966). On recent evidence, the young man's anger, flung in the face of the establishment, has given way to a middle-aged man's resentment, flung in the face of the establishment's domestic counterpart, his mother.

And The Beatles; were they survivors or endurers? Both perhaps. The music has certainly lived on, as EMi and the playwright Willy Russell (John, Paul, George, Ringo and Bert) have found to their continuing enrichment. It is interesting to consider what may or may not have become of the Fab Four had it not been for the sure hand of producer George Martin (a survivor) and manager Brian Epstein (a casualty). George Harrison might have been just another lead guitarist in some short lived R and B band; Ringo Starr an office clown with a drum



NORWEGIAN WOOD

Tommy Roberts
aka Mr Freedom, now owner of Practical Styling new wave furniture
The Sixties: "I started Mr Freedom because I thought Pop Art was ready to be commercial. The images were new; the colours were new; to see someone wearing a bright green tee-shirt with a pink sail rocket on it was quite startling. Everyone else was waiting around in kaftans and long hair and beads. By 1975

I was really down on my luck. My life changed completely. But I've always had that feeling that there was something else round the corner." Today: "I've had to start again from scratch. When I opened this shop in 1980, I thought I'd have at least some of the people from the past, but I've had no one. What you forget is that 90 per cent of people don't move on. For me it's always been a bit of theatre. I want to give people a little entertainment, give them an hour and a half out. I feel that's important."



GOOD TIMES

Eric Burdon
Lead singer, The Animals
The Sixties: "Music came at you from all angles and you didn't stop to test the product - you just stood in line for the next piece, no matter what it was. It was the first time in recent history that young people had money to spend. I had the fastest car in Britain, a 327 fuel-injected Corvette. In 1966 I had the flower power wedding of the year." Today: "I quite like what I hear on the radio, but it's a half-way world. Boy George? It's not outrageous enough. There is no new generation of people such as Screamin' Lord Sutch - of that 'let's shock' ilk. We've lost sight of 'hip'. We lost it with the hippies; a hippie wasn't hip. My own music hasn't changed much at all. Even during the supposed psychedelic period, although I went for all the trappings, freaked out, you stay the same underneath."



PAINT IT, BLACK

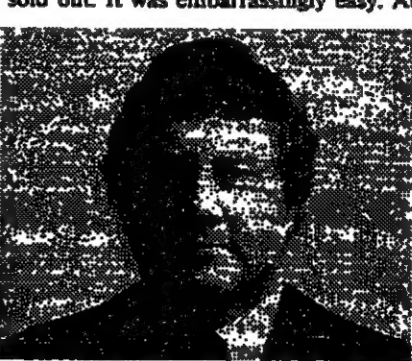
Robert Fraser
Art dealer, gallery owner
The Sixties: "People didn't take pop Art seriously. They knew it was an ephemeral thing. I had a lot of American artists, Roy Lichtenstein, Jim Dine, Claes Olden-berg, Warhol. If one had kept the paintings instead of sold them... The business wasn't as commercial as today. In a way I left London at the wrong moment (1969). The art boom came at the end of the Sixties. There was a colossal increase in prices." Today: "There is an amorphous, non-specific excitement in the air which is to do with the return to figurative painting. At the moment it's very eclectic; the neo-Expressionists, the American graffiti artists. The quality of life in London has declined to an enormous degree. I suppose it's because you have to share it. It was a characteristic of life in the Sixties that you were confined to a small group."



OFF THE HOOK

Jeff Banks
Designer, partner in the Warehouse group
The Sixties: "In 1962 I went to have a jacket made by a friend of mine who was a tailor, and he said, 'I want a shop designed, but it's got to be a new style shop, because there's this thing happening.' I introduced him to a group of fashion students and that's how we got started. On the first day we just sold out. It was embarrassingly easy. At

21 I had what I suppose would seem a nonsensical lifestyle. You couldn't make that leap today." Today: "You are dealing with a highly fashion-educated audience. They have had an enormous selection and have experienced some of the most adventurous periods in fashion. To have the opportunity of starting all over again with something which is well received and exciting and honest seemed a tremendous privilege. We'd had all the greediness knocked out of us; we just wanted to do a good job."



PICTURES OF LILY

Terence Donovan
Photographer
The Sixties: "I was certainly conscious that there was an enormous amount of fun around. Those wonderful nights in Paris during the Collections where the whole thing was absolutely barney. There is no reason in life for anyone to be successful. We were all tremendously surprised that we weren't down at Tate & Lyle's loading sugar. I've never recovered from that surprise." Today: "What is this obsession today, what is so extraordinarily urgent about the fact that you have to be number one at everything? Young men of 26 eaten up with envy, ambition, desire. If they concentrated on their actual craft, forgot the fame and the money, they would have a much more attractive life. There's a distinct lack of lunacy around. The buzz that I got from photography is just the same as I got when I was 15."



THE YOUNG ONES

Josie Fox Seca
Proprietor Models One/Elite agency
The Sixties: "English Boy was set up mainly to help out friends of the owners who didn't want to do very much too seriously. We had Christine Keeler on our books, actor James Fox and Brian Jones of the Rolling Stones. They were all pretty and young and had the world in front of them. What made this agency so immediately successful was the girls we took with us: Ingrid Boulting (the Biba model), Sue Murray and Maria Berenson. It was as if we were opening today with Christie Brinkley, Carol Alt and Jerry Hall." Today: "Modelling is fiercely competitive, there is less work and three times as many models. The girls aren't as professional as they were. They're so much younger and they have to be so disciplined, otherwise they're out."

Interviews by Liz Jobey



LOVELY RITA

Rita Tushingham
One of the faded faces which seemed to be promoted, only to be dropped prematurely. In 1965 she was joint winner of the Variety Club best actress award for *The Girl With Green Eyes*. Tushingham went on working through the 1970s, but somehow films like *Pot Luck*, 1977, and *Incredible Mrs Chadwick*, 1979, don't have quite the same ring of success as *The Knack* and *Dr Zhivago*. She used to resent being likened to another partial casualty, Princess Margaret. In 1980, leaving for Canada she said: "It's so hard to find work in England."

FOOTBALL CRAZY

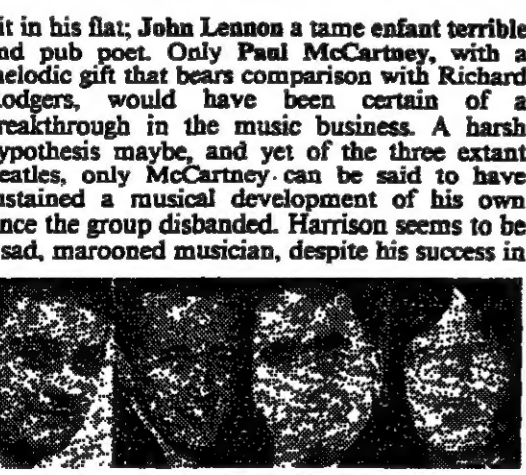
Jimmy Greaves
In soccer terms, "Greaves" was the ultimate goal-scoring machine of the Sixties. But the pressures were intense (early death of first-born child, unhappy time with Milan, thwarted pursuit of success with Spurs, omission from Ramsey's World Cup winners), and the drinking shortly to become even more so. Hopeless alcoholic for much of the 1970s, but now a key striker in the Survivors' Squad. A TV sports front man as sparkling in the close-range camera shot as he was in the six yards box. Messages here for Best and others.

YESTERDAY

John Profumo
One of the Sixties' most resounding casualties. Even if the new morality could have forgiven a politician's sexual dalliance, it could hardly overlook a war minister's affair with a girl who was also consorting with Russian diplomat. Besides which, the man lied to the House about the nature of the liaison, and had to go. A survivor of sorts, however, going on to good and quiet works in the East End. Also became a director of the Provident Life Association of London. A fuller public restoration can be predicted for his nearest 1980s counterpart, Cecil Parkinson.

BAD MOON RISING

Anthony Burgess
Not always dubbed a Sixties figure, but can legitimately be claimed by the decade since the novel which brought him such success, *A Clockwork Orange*, was published in 1962. A very palpable endurer and survivor, as is his sadly prophetic fiction of violence. Decades are incidental to a writer like Burgess; he has been turning out highly regarded novels since the Malaysian trilogy of the late 1950s. No signs of abatement; now over 50 books to his name, including the gargantuan *Earthly Powers*, a decidedly 1980s effort in its scale and prolixity.



Survivors: Moore, Frost, Healey, Jagger

business. Ringo has come good as a bit-part actor. As for Lennon, he must be counted a casualty, though the fault was hardly his own. The ultimate endurer in this field is, of course, Mick Jagger, who has just carried on belting out rock 'n' roll with the same apparent indifference to his audience. There is no desire left for innovation. That all happened 20 years ago when he and Keith Richards, and Eric Clapton and Alexis Korner and dozens of others restyled the 12-bar rawness of Chuck Berry's music for British consumption. It is the singers like Paul Jones and Roger Daltrey who can more accurately be called survivors for having turned

their hands to acting as they creep up the hill to middle age.

Of the TW3 team, Frost leads the list of survivors, as he always threatened to do. There was always ambition and durability in that unlovely smile. Some of his broadcasting work has been abject to the point of embarrassment, but he was never one to let such things stand in the way of commercial ascent. Michael Crawford had rather a lean time until Barham put him back on the high wire; Willie Rushon had enough iron in the fire to keep him going, as did Roy Kinnear. Not so Lance Percival, who once sang impromptu calypsos as if no eventually could catch him wrong-footed. And Bernard Levin, who swung deftly through the Pendulum Years; you know what happened to him. The Beyond The Fringe crowd are doing OK as well: a cuddly US sex symbol, a pop-up doctor and a well regarded playwright. Only Pete appears to pine for those days with Dad.

Among the politicians, essentially a durable crew, there are few more notable survivors than Barbara Castle and Denis Healey. Wilson's former Secretary of State for Social Services and holder of three major offices in his Sixties' government, is now into his fourth year as a Euro MP. As for Healey (middle name Winston, remember), Defence Secretary for the last six years of the Sixties, what a resurgence he has had. Once again it is Sir Geoffrey Howe, hardly a Sixties man, who is on the receiving end of that bruising cynicism, just as he was during his days as Shadow Chancellor.

Alan Franks

Penny Perrick

Fighting for your marriage

There is a small theatre group in London which, at a price, will transform your very own home into Domestic Drama. It will, for instance, perform *Psycho* in your bathroom, although I don't suppose you get the full effect if, instead of a curtained cubicle, all you have is a wobbly rubber attachment which fits over the bathpans.

no end. "Why," said a friend of mine, "pay good money for that when we can invite you and Frank and know that you'll have a real humdinger of a row absolutely free of charge?" It is true that my husband and I argue a lot. It is also true that we greatly enjoy it - and so does everyone else with earshot. It has not escaped my notice that whenever something happens that we can really get our teeth into - the birth of the SDP, the near-death of TV-am, a new book on Henry Kissinger - our social life improves no end. Sometimes I feel not so much a party guest as a cabaret act. Perhaps, next time someone says, "Talking about the new Police Bill, could you and Frank come over on Thursday night?", I should ask for more time for rehearsals.

Although our rows never result in Russian-tragedy sulk or packed suitcases, I was relieved to read about some research by Judith Jones of the Oxford Polytechnic, who asked several long-married couples how often they argued and found that the answer was frequently. The longer they stayed together, the more often they quarrelled, so with luck I'm headed for a lively old age, nicely filled with rage and raised voices.

If one's aim is an ultimate truce rather than divorce, one should agree to always be on the same side on some issues. I consider child-raising to be one of these. It's perfectly possible for a man and wife to have divergent views on politics and religion, unless one of them happens to be the Prime Minister or the Archbishop of Canterbury, but no two people will ever survive together unto the death if one of them believes in feeding babies on demand and the other believes in allowing them to cry themselves purple until the four o'clock feed.

Differences of opinion involving parenthood aren't usually apparent before one is overtaken by events. People rarely swear blind that "no son of mine is going to be turned into a jumped-up merchant banker", while the subject is still academic and the son non-existent. Their true feelings only emerge as they see their little boy fitted into his brand-new Eton collar. It may then be rather late in the day to persuade the child's mother of the merits of comprehensive education.

Sex and money are meant to be the two main sources of marital argument, but the real roof-raising, white-tipped fights which I've seen breaking out between normally peaceable friends have always been concerned with whether the protagonists' children should be allowed to eat between meals/ take their cardigans off/put their feet on the loose covers. It's the little daily disturbances of life that one needs to reach agreement on. Anyone can tolerate a spouse's totally misguided views on the state of the nation and might even relish a good row about it, but

it's hard not to snap if one of you likes the windows kept open in January and the other still requires central heating in July. Yet another thing one should make one's views clear about early on. No one ever does, of course. We are too busy having lively arguments about the Third World and lead in petrol.

Apart from Judith Jones' highly satisfactory research, we, who are always spoiling for a fight, may take comfort from reading reports of domestic crime. The wives suddenly cross-crossing their husbands from head to foot with the electric carving knife, the husbands who, out of the blue, make their wives a terminally soothing bedtime drink of Parquat and cocoa are always the type who've spent the last 25 years saying: "Yes, dear." Rather less compliance and rather more fighting words might have helped them reach their golden wedding anniversary.

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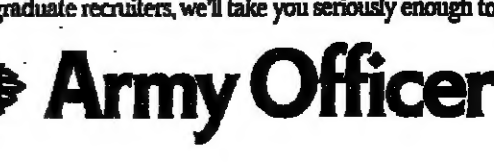
And serve for at least 5 years, after leaving University.

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How to apply. Visit your Careers Service Office, and pick up an Introduction Form. Through this, we'll arrange for one of our Liaison Officers to see you at your University or Polytechnic. Unlike most graduate recruiters, we'll take you seriously enough to guarantee an interview.



The elementary rules of spying

by Sarah Jane Checkland

Liverpool I scrutinize my watch: 11.25 am precisely. I make my way cautiously along Dale Street past a political demo and The Ace Place, a suspicious-looking fancy dress and costume hire shop into a darkened hallway. As my eyes adjust I search the list of names for Scout Detective Agency. Soon the game will be up: this sleuth will be face to face with another.

I find myself in a joint which would be more like home to Miss Marple than to Shoestring or Jim Rockford. Here is a decayed gentility where plants grow against boathouse windows, a quaintly notched umbrella-stand in the corner awaits a rainy day.

Having joined her father's business aged 15 in 1946, my hostess is indeed old enough to have been tutored at Miss Marple's knee. But although she is sometimes nicknamed as such, unlike the venerable spinster ("whitehaired, with a soft pink and white wrinkled face... dressed in rather dowdy black"), Mrs Zena Scott-Archer is a picture of chic: smart skirt and blouse topped by lavishly piled hair sprinkled with tasteful rings and necklaces. I am in the presence of an ex-chairman of the World Association of Detectives.

Mrs Scott-Archer's delivery is well in keeping with her woman-of-the-world image. I hear all about a garden fence dispute, where a Mr A and a Mr B are locked in heated conflict over the appearance of Mr A Junior's ball in Mr B's territory. Then there is the time when Mrs Scott-Archer has to obtain evidence from a prostitute who in the meantime has undergone a sex change. On another occasion our intrepid heroine leads a child-snatching expedition.

So what does the work involve? Professionals like Mrs Scott-Archer on the whole serve two purposes: they can assist the legal system, and they can pander to people's fantasies. In the first category, they act for a client, who is often a solicitor in, for example, seeking evidence, tracing missing persons.

The second type of client is the crank or passionate obsessive. One man rang up recently to confide "I know I'm being followed", and to prove the point took a tortuous route to London from North Wales via Crewe.

And so an "observation" is made, and a report submitted. She has noticed, however, a difference between male and female attitudes to affairs of the heart. "The men simply want a divorce. The women want to know."

How do women fare as private detectives? "Some are shattered when they discover it's nothing like the media," she says, but adds that if a particular woman does have a propensity for such work, she will be very good at it. At the recent autumn forum of the Association of Private Investigators, one of the male representatives told her: "I always send a woman out if it's going to be tricky. You don't get any bull from a woman."

Some days later I am allowed a much longer stint as private detective's mate, being sent out with one of the staff of Wendy Madagan of the much larger firm, B E Madagan and Co. There is no mystique in this efficiently-run organization. Here the "tracing" of missing persons involves no application of what Hercule Poirot was wont to call "grey matter". Instead they let their fingers do the walking.

Wendy has identified a number of advantages for women. Firstly there is the element of surprise. "Very few people expect a woman to serve a writ", she says, and claims that because of this she has been spared from rough treatment. A major point against the job for women,

BARRY FANTONI



"I've applied to be his interpreter - I could use the overtime"

however, is the need to work long and inconvenient hours and the general sleaziness of many of the venues.

Out on the road I am taught some of the tricks of the trade by one of her male staff. Always dress casually. Always ask for a person by his Christian name. Enjoy your drink: it may be necessary to lubricate some memories down at the local. My teacher has been a fisherman and a postman in his time. Now divorced, he admits that because of the job he has very little social life, and the work can be very frustrating. I see for myself how limited the job satisfaction can be. Three hours on the road and all we have done is confirm that our particular British Rail signaller, must in fact be asleep at home.

As we part, he says he's off to have a drink with "my mate Ernie", a debtor from whom the company collects its dues each month. At this point the distinctions between hunter and hunted, between right and wrong, seemed to fade away.

Beware the classroom sneaks

by Caroline Cox and John Marks

The power of entrenched bureaucracies to ignore or to silence those who challenge their policies is most marked in totalitarian societies. Yet as Sir John Hoskyns has recently warned, democracies are similarly threatened when bureaucracy attempts to suppress criticism of inadequate but long-cherished policies, particularly when it abandons its scruples. A striking recent example is the use of "leaks" from the Department of Education and Science (DES) to discredit research by the National Council for Educational Standards (NCES).

The report, *Standards in English Schools*, had posed a serious challenge to the major thrust of education policy of the past 20 years - the move towards a universal system of comprehensive schools.

There followed a series of "leaks", reinforced by widespread and sustained press coverage, damaging both the research and the researchers. More than 30 press reports appeared in the space of a month.

Most were allegations based on the "leaks" that the research was "flawed" or "discredited". They mentioned the contents of an appraisal of the research made by officials within the DES. Yet the researchers were never allowed to see the "leaked" report, and so were unable to defend themselves.

Why did the NCES's original research give such offence that attempts were made to discredit it by such underhand means? It analysed the 1981 examination results for 350,000 pupils from more than 2,000 schools. The results showed that children's chances of getting good results - so vital to their future careers - vary dramatically from school to school and even between schools of the same type in different areas. Big differences were found between different Local Education Authorities (LEAs) and between different types of school.

Comprehensive schools had worse exam-

ination results than grammar and secondary modern schools taken together. Secondary modern schools did particularly well. In the vital core subject of English they outperformed all the schools in nearly a third of the 57 LEAs studied, even though secondary modern schools normally have relatively few pupils who would be expected to pass O-level examinations. Important differences were also found between departments within schools.

These findings increase the accountability of teachers by giving independent and external evidence about teaching and learning. They help parents to make better decisions when choosing schools for their children. They help the public find better-informed answers to questions about changes in schools - either locally in response to the fall in birth rate, or nationally in deciding overall education policies. Without adequate information both choice and policy are blind.

It can only have been the vital importance of the research findings - and the likelihood of similar studies each year to monitor trends - which led to such violations of the canons of scholarship, the obligations of office and accepted standards of behaviour.

What did the "leaks" point to as the main cause of criticism? They claimed that the sample was unrepresentative. This is not true. The DES confused the year in which the pupils entered school for the year in which they sat their examinations - a fundamental error which casts doubt on the whole DES appraisal.

It was also claimed that other measures of social class could be used. Quite right. We used the only relevant recent data published by the DES at the time the research was done. We are willing to incorporate other social class data into future analyses as soon as the DES makes this information available.

Lastly, it was contended that our analyses,

which gave unadjusted examination results for schools of different types in different areas, are less useful than analyses involving correlation and multiple regression. This reflects a fundamental difference of approach. Regression analyses inevitably deal with adjusted data rather than actual examination results, and are notoriously difficult to set up and to interpret unambiguously. To pretend otherwise is to mislead and to mystify the non-specialist. We believe that the main emphasis should be on the actual results achieved by pupils, since it is by these real results that pupils will be judged by employers or colleagues.

Whatever the reason why "leaks" were resorted to, the campaign has been effective. The NCES Examination Results Project is about to close. Funds are not forthcoming from the DES, and because of the denial of any effective right of reply doubts have understandably been raised in the minds of potential independent donors.

The silencing of dissident voices has an ultimate significance which far exceeds the destruction of a unique data base, the discrediting of the findings and the denial of their importance for the future of education. It is proof that a campaign of leaks and smears can be more effective than open debate, and that anonymous bureaucrats who resort to such means can effectively silence those who challenge them. Without honest debate, democracy will not flourish.

That such a campaign should have emanated from a great department of state like the DES is a matter of public interest and concern. In 1976 Viscount Eccles, a former Secretary of State for Education, told the House of Lords: "You cannot trust that great department any longer.... It is a very sad thing for an ex-minister to say." It seems that this is still true.

Baroness Cox and Dr Marks are honorary co-directors of the NCES Examination Results Project

How will the Grenada setback affect the Cubans?



Castro welcomes back Cuban wounded from Grenada

diplomatic mission reduced in Surinam, where he had hoped that his "internationalism" might find fertile ground; he has had to make a public admission that, should the US choose to walk into Nicaragua, he would be unable to lift a finger to help the Sandinista government, and his *Prensa Latina* correspondent has been kicked out of Jamaica.

None of this is good for a country now building up to the imminent twenty-fifth anniversary of its revolution with the slogan: "25 years of revolution, 25 years of victory". One effect of the Grenada debacle will assuredly be a degree of introspection, expressed - like Red Sunday - in terms of an enhanced commitment to the revolutionary ideals. Cubans will be implored to undertake more voluntary work, to be more vigilant against counter-revolutionary subversion in their homes and places of work, to join the territorial militia in greater numbers and to see themselves even more clearly as the inhabitants of an island fortress under permanent siege.

As an internal strategy, this stands every chance of succeeding. Although, after 25 years, true revolutionary ardour has abated in many

Cuban breasts, what one western diplomat here called "the patriotic nerve" is still strong enough to act as a surrogate.

Externally, Castro can choose from among several responses. If he is looking for revenge, he may increase his support for the Salvadoran guerrillas or look for other movements to assist in the area, such as Colombia's M-19 (unlikely, since the country's president was such a helpful go-between in the repatriation of prisoners from Grenada) or the Bolivian leftists who have already, it is believed, received some training in Cuba. He might seek to exploit the new splits between various Caribbean countries, or he might apply to his Russian sponsors for action to make life difficult for the US in some more distant trouble spot.

The problem with such escalating responses - and here is where Castro's underplaying manner may be significant - is that Cuba wants to be seen as a responsible, mature member of the Latin American community, a difficult feat in the light of its continuing commitment to the spread of revolutionary socialism throughout the Third World. If, however, Castro is to persuade western nations to enter into the deals which would bring him hard currency and put the Cuban economy on a sounder basis, he must appear sensible and statesmanlike.

With the US indefinitely closed off from economic partnership, Cuba is looking for friends in the West and is particularly hopeful of establishing trading links with the socialist government in various parts of Europe. Spain has already responded; Mitterrand's France has yet to match up to Castro's initially high expectations. A better public image would help - and the general European outcry against President Reagan's invasion will have done no harm at all - but it is hard to see this material necessity taking precedence over Castro's overwhelming desire to free the rest of the Americas from US economic and political domination.

If it is indeed his destiny to become a second Bolivar, then the Cuban people will probably have to tighten their belts yet again.

Richard Williams

Why serenity must be restored at Sotheby's

the investment decisions which first put the group in the red, for tactlessly harsh remedies which undermined US confidence in the company and for preferring marketing circuses to scholarly cataloguing. There has been a significant outflow of senior staff in US in recent months.

Many of the criticisms that roll around the organization are, no doubt, unfair or exaggerated. They often reflect wounded sensibilities. What is clear is that morale within the company is desperately low.

Alfred Taubman, the quietly spoken American multimillionaire that Sotheby's board found at the last minute to rescue them from Messrs Cogan and Swid, took formal control of the company two weeks ago.

It has been probable that he would be the new owner since Cogan and Swid agreed to sell him their shareholding last June, and a certainty since the Monopolies and Mergers Commission cleared him as a suitable purchaser in September. It was then that he announced the appointment of Mr David Ward, a Detroit accountant, as his managing director for the worldwide Sotheby's group. Ward is thus the apex of the new management structure to whom all the old staff must now report, whatever their high-sounding titles. Graham Llewellyn has retired from his role as chief executive and

altogether. In the past, art auctioneering firms have either been run as partnerships, or at least behaved as if they were. Both Sotheby's and Christie's were only public in the 1970s and have continued to think and act in the old mould. Phillips remains a private company. The Taubman Group's intends to treat auctioneering as one arm of a big service corporation.

It is not only Sotheby's staff who are anxious to know whether and how this will work. Christie's says that it intends to carry on auctioneering in its traditional way, is watching with anxious eyes. The art-dealing community is also seriously concerned.

Christie's chief worry is that Taubman will use profits generated in other arms of the business to subsidize the auctioneering side, thus cutting commission rates to non-viable levels. The dealers are anxious that the Taubman Sotheby's will be offering such a package of services to private collectors that they will take to buying exclusively at auction and cut out the middle man. That, indeed, would be no more than a continuation of an existing trend.

For the already battered staff at Sotheby's, the chief concern is that they will be allowed to continue making the best job they can of art auctioneering and not be pressed in contrary directions by the demands of new branches of the business. Most of them believe that there will be big changes in the company over the next year or so. They just hope that Taubman gets it right and peace is allowed to break out again.

Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Gerald Kaufman

The aptly named Short Money

When I ran into him the other day, Jeff Rooker was carrying, not to say weighed down by, a massive bundle of documents. "The Oil Taxation Bill", he told me. The Labour MP for Perry Barr, Birmingham, had been assembling material relating to this new legislation, about which he will have to speak in the House of Commons on Wednesday. Until last week, Jeff Rooker was an Opposition front bench spokesman on social security. Now he has been appointed to the team shadowing Treasury ministers. The Oil Taxation Bill is his first assignment.

The Treasury minister responsible for this legislation has no doubt also been spending some time in preparation for Wednesday's debate. His private office will have collated background material for him. They will also have asked the appropriate group of civil servants to draft him a speech. If he wishes he can simply get up in the Commons and read out the speech, having previously done little more than look it through and study additional documentation in case an MP intervenes in his speech and asks a question. He can even get away with declining to give way to his interrupter, or with giving way and, if he does not know the answer to the question, promising to write to the member concerned with the requested information.

On Wednesday morning, if he has any doubts about any of the issues covered by the Bill, he can call into his large and well-equipped office, two or three minutes' walk away from the Palace of Westminster. Treasury officials who are some of the country's greatest experts on the subject. Immediately prior to the debate, in his conveniently situated office in the House of Commons building, he can ask for last-minute briefing. Right up to the moment he gets up to speak, he can send his parliamentary private secretary to the civil servants' box, on the floor of the chamber itself, and they will pass him any further information he needs.

All Jeff Rooker has is himself. He has to discover what relevant material to read. He has to mug it up, either at home, during a weekend when he will have multifarious constituency duties, or back in his poky little office in the Commons. He has to draft his own speech. He has to master the subject sufficiently to be able to cope with interventions from any other MPs, including the minister himself.

Jeff Rooker will do all this, and do it extraordinarily well, since he is more than a match for any member of the Government and a whole collection of civil servants into the bargain. However, the imbalance is massive between the minister's lavish support and the do-it-yourself

efforts of the Opposition spokes-

man. It may be thought that this is quite fair. After all, the minister is required to administer, to govern the country. All the Opposition representative has to do is to make a speech. Yet what that Opposition spokesman says is part of governing the country too. Together with the speeches of other MPs in the debate, his speech is an essential part of the democratic process, of holding the government accountable for its actions, of making sure that ministers do not use their huge majority to get away with things too easily.

That is why the machinery of a shadow administration has grown up in recent years. It has not always been so. Although, in the first post-war Parliament, Churchill had a shadow cabinet, it was only a nebulous organization, with front-benchers assigned to deal with legislation in a casual manner. These days the growth and complexity of government have obliged the principal opposition party to match the government almost person for person.

With oil taxation Bills of fiendish difficulty, with rate support grant legislation that is equally complicated, not to mention the mind-boggling intricacies of such matters as social security benefits, defence policy and information technology, specialization is inevitable and essential. However, the sheer toil in mastering such subjects can be enormous.

All members of Parliament, back bench as well as front bench, are inadequately serviced. The sums of money provided to enable them to do their constituency work and brief themselves for their parliamentary duties are disgracefully puny. The minuscule staffs who work long hours for them - perhaps a secretary and a shared research worker - are insufficiently recompensed. Following an initiative from the Labour government in 1974, what is known as the Short Money (named after the then Leader of the House, Edward Short) is now allocated to help opposition parties. Though better than nothing, it too comes nowhere near providing sufficient funds for any of these parties to function efficiently. Government today is too big for an Opposition forced to operate on a shoe-string.

There will, fortunately, always be people like Jeff Rooker prepared to do the detailed work that their assignments entail. However, in failing to provide him and his counterparts with the necessary resources, the nation is treating the democratic process in a stingy and niggardly manner.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester Gorton.

Anne Sofer

But by heaven they frighten me

Increasingly defence experts are saying that the arms race is about politics and psychology, and not any longer about quantifiable military might or technical know-how. The rationale behind this lies in making sure that everybody concerned is sufficiently terrified to take no risks. Thus, alas, the state of constant fear is the price of our survival.

It is not a satisfactory long-term view of the human condition, though as a transitional stage in the infancy, so to speak, of the nuclear age, it may be the only practicable way of keeping the peace. The theory of deterrence, however, works only if everybody is totally convinced that nuclear war would mean utter devastation. And that is why I have always thought that the civil defence fantasy (just wrap yourself in a paper bag) is even more dangerous than the unilateralist fantasy (nakedness is our only defence).

What then is one to make of the story I heard a few days ago which I recount here with some fuzziness of detail out of respect to my informant, but essentially as I heard it from the horse's mouth?

The horse in question is a member of a parish "nuclear defence committee" in a small village somewhere in the British Isles. The village lies, for civil defence purposes, within the purview of a good solid Conservative authority which takes such things seriously: it has appointed a vigorous ex-army type to co-ordinate plans, and this individual has gone about the county identifying in each parish good men and true who can be trusted to use their initiative in making sure that somebody, at least, is ready for the holocaust.

An appropriate chairman in this particular parish having been thus identified, he set about hand-picking other members of the committee. It was not done by the normal democratic methods, of course, but by extremely confidential cloak-and-dagger approaches: horse whispers at the far end of the bar in the village pub, a few muttered words in the spinney at dawn, and so on.

The committee, once convened, set about devising its emergency plans. First, a fortunately capacious air-raid shelter built for the Second World War and now derelict, was to be enlarged and strengthened, as far as possible in secret (though how that was to be done in a small village I am not clear). Second, it was to be well-stocked with food: since many of the committee members were farmers that was not very difficult.

Third (and here a war-film scriptwriter seems to have taken over), the committee realized it would have to defend the village - renovated bunker - against desperate and possibly armed marauders. Every member of the committee was

to be armed with a shotgun. And though some members of the committee, rural folk though they were, were unequipped in this respect, others providentially had more than one gun and so could share them about.

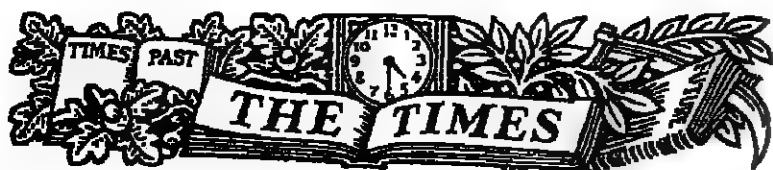
Discussion then proceeded along the following lines: the greatest number of reckless marauders would be likely to come from the nearest big city, which would either receive a direct hit or be thrown rapidly into chaos by the disruption of services and supplies. The city lay the other side of a big river across which by great good fortune there was only one bridge for miles. The nuclear defence committee hit on the brilliant idea that the defence force in the bunker would have an easier time of it if the bridge itself were defended. (Why the idea of dynamiting the bridge was not considered I do not know, but I must be faithful to the story I was told and it was not included in that.) What was decided was that as soon as the alarm sounded a contingent should be dispatched to the bridge with their shotguns and instructions to let nobody across.

Here they hit a snag. A few members of the committee in fact worked in the city and pointed out that - if everything happened very quickly as it was likely to in the case of a nuclear attack - they would themselves be trying to get back across the bridge. What means of identification should they use to make sure they didn't get shot by mistake? The committee are still busy devising a suitable logo for the car windscreen....

Now I do assure readers of *The Times* that I have no reason at all to disbelieve this story. But it is an isolated instance of grown-up schoolboys playing at war-games, or is it happening in every village in the land? Does it mean that when we innocent city-dwellers, rambling across the fields and dreaming of the tranquil rural life, encounter barbed wire and a "Keep Out" notice, we can assume the worst? Underneath that charming village church is there a crypt stuffed with grain and grenades, butter and guns - to be used against us when the time comes?

Well somehow I don't think it has come to that. But all the same, the thought that as I close my eyes tonight the same English moon and stars will shine over unknown numbers of nuclear defence committee fantasists weaving dreams in which (accompanied no doubt by Jack Hawkins in a balalaika helmet and John Mills holding the darkened torch), they mine the local footpaths as the four-minute warning sounds, makes me even more uneasy than the imminent arrival of the cruise missile.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/LEA for St Pancras, Camden North.



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CRISIS FOR ATHENS

The unprecedented gravity of the crisis in the European Community is the most convincing reason for believing that there will be a solution, and one that meets Britain's particular need. There has to be if the EEC is to survive, and the will for its survival exists in every member - state, conflicts of national interest notwithstanding. The crisis exists because the Community is running out of money. That is not hyperbole but fact. Available revenues no longer meet expenditure and the Community may not borrow to balance its books. The luxury of a public sector borrowing requirement is not open to it.

This week a further meeting in Athens of the Community's foreign and finance ministers will try to pave the way for a solution at the EEC's summit there in December. So far as Britain is concerned, the special problem of our own inequitable contribution to the Community's revenue is now subsumed in the larger crisis. The one cannot be solved without a solution to the other, and this provides the principal hope of settling the grievance which has soured Britain's relationships with its partners and kept alive the stultifying unpopularity of the EEC with British public opinion.

The Community is in financial crisis mainly because the present cost of the Common Agricultural Policy is more than the existing permitted maximum of the Community's own resources can cover. The surplus production of a number of heavily subsidized commodities continues to grow in excess of consumption, most notably milk and cereals and sugar. The cost of subsidizing Mediterranean products, particularly benefiting Italy and Greece, has risen from 6 per cent of the agricultural budget to 25 per cent. As surpluses grow and market prices fall, the difficulty of unloading the excess becomes greater; if it tries to do so, the EEC lowers prices against itself.

Agricultural spending is now rising by 30 to 40 per cent annually and the point is near at which the Community's permitted revenue will not suffice. The only way in which it could be raised is by permitting an increase of that part of it (60 per cent of total resources) which is contributed by member states on a calculation based on their VAT revenues. (The rest comes from agricultural levies and customs duties under the common external tariff.) The present permitted maximum is 1 per cent of a state's VAT revenue, and 0.99 per cent has already been

reached. If the 1 per cent limit is reached next year it will be impossible to agree to the 1984 agricultural price increases unless the VAT ceiling is raised.

To increase the VAT revenue ceiling, however, is impossible without the agreement of the parliaments of all member states, which is Britain's opportunity. By digging her heels in, Mrs Thatcher has achieved substantial rebates in Britain's budget contributions in recent years and nearly £450m in 1983. But she has always insisted that what she wants is a permanent solution and that is now also the Germans' position since the higher our own rebates, the more their own heavy burden as the other paymaster to the Community increases. More generally, the question is asked in the Community what sense it makes to persist with profligate spending by the EEC at a time when increasing financial stringency is forced on each member domestically.

Mrs Thatcher was much criticized by some passionately committed Marketeers for her tactics in securing past rebates. They took her hard bargaining as a sign of needless belligerence or of weak commitment to the Community. Neither interpretation was justified. What matters in negotiations is strength of will. Mrs Thatcher showed she had that over the rebates, and it is even more important now. She also has a strong hand to play since, without a solution to the general budgetary crisis, the Community will cease to function properly, and without British agreement no general solution is possible.

Talk of withholding some part of British contributions is, at present, beside the point. Only if there were back-tracking on the agreed 1983 budgetary rebate would that become a serious possibility. The European Parliament has just exercised its right to freeze a proportion of the agreed rebate to Britain pending a satisfactory outcome to the Athens summit in December. If the Parliament were so dissatisfied with the summit that it rejected part of the rebate as a means of putting pressure on the Council of Ministers, then the British Government might respond by withholding a proportion of contributions to offset the lost rebate.

Yet it is just as likely, if not more so, that if the European Parliament were dissatisfied it would show its muscle by rejecting the Budget altogether, in which event the Community would have to manage on provisional "one-twelfths" until a Budget was agreed. This would almost certainly precipitate a settlement of the general budget-

ary crisis by the Council. The same effect would no doubt be achieved if the Community were plunged into sudden crisis next year through finding itself short of funds because the 1 per cent VAT revenue ceiling had been reached. Either event would bring matters to a head and since it is in Britain's interest that they should be brought to a head quickly neither need be a cause of great distress.

In the end, the Government's strength lies in the simple fact that every other member state knows that there is no chance of the British Parliament's being asked to agree to an increase in the VAT element of "own resources" to the new ceiling of 1.4 per cent suggested by the Commission, except as part of a wider deal which puts Britain's own contributions on a fairer basis. Though there are large differences about how this should be done, there is at least now a general acceptance, including, significantly, by the French, that whatever is done to meet the British and German problems must be by deductions from contributions and not merely by higher grants and subsidies.

This is itself a sign of significant change of attitude within virtually all the member states and of a new determination to reach a lasting agreement for the future financial arrangements of the Community. It may not be achieved at the Athens summit; a financial crisis may be needed to precipitate it. But a settlement is in everyone's interest. For lack of it, the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community has been held up and there is no serious possibility of tackling the growing dissatisfaction with the way in which the Community is working industrially and financially. So long as bickering over the nature of the annual budget continues, the growing usefulness of the Community as a concerted Euro-voice in international affairs is put at risk.

Perhaps most important of all, the continuing failure to find a solution to Britain's special dilemma exacerbates the unpopularity of the Community in this country and encourages unconstructive and unrealistic fantasies of withdrawal which only lead to misunderstanding of Britain's position. That is why firmness by Mrs Thatcher in pursuit of a lasting solution which finally settles Britain's grievance is the best service she can do the Community as well as her own country. The Government has shown itself to be alive to the fact that the Community is an evolving and not a static institution; the other members must be constructive too.

STEPPING FORWARD WITH DUBLIN

Mrs Thatcher's meeting with Dr Garret FitzGerald at Downing Street today, the first set piece of its kind since Dr FitzGerald returned to power nearly a year ago, will be a low-key affair. The communiqué, even supposing that it is not already written, will give no encouragement to shout "breakthrough" and excuse no one who shouts "treachery".

The meeting will put the finishing touches to the already effected restoration of good relations between the two governments, after the rupture caused by Mr Haughey's interpretation of the imperatives of Irish neutrality in relation to the Falklands business. It also provides an occasion in front of the next round of Community negotiations for Dr FitzGerald to register the importance his country attaches to an expanding dairy industry and its abhorrence of the proposed milk quotas and superlevy; and for Mrs Thatcher to register the importance her country attaches to equitable and permanent redress of its grievance about its budgetary contribution. On the question of the North, which is the only reason that these meetings between the two prime ministers are regarded as having special significance, today's business is merely preparatory to next year's business.

Everything is hanging fire (republican terrorists excepted) until the confabulation of Ireland's nationalist parties that eschew violence, the Forum for a New Ireland, finishes and reports. It was to have been by the end of the year; it should be by the end of March. Dr FitzGerald will be eager to persuade Mrs Thatcher to interest herself in these proceedings. To that end he will impress on her the gravity with which Dublin regards the evidence of the alienation of the nationalist population of Northern Ireland from constitutional politics in the province, which may be read in the waxing of Sinn Féin and the waning of the SDLP.

The point at which Sinn Féin attracts more votes overall than

the SDLP, the advent of which must now be seen as a possibility, is widely seen in Dublin as heralding some kind of cataclysm, engulfing the North and even spilling into the South. That may be right, though when the old Nationalist party was in deep decline after the war and the Sinn Féin of those days scooped the votes, the pillars of the state were unshaken. Any way, in Dublin they are counting on the Forum to give a new impetus to constitutional nationalism and rally the Northern nationalists to that standard once again. It is doubtless Dr FitzGerald's hope to bring Mrs Thatcher to see the situation in that light.

Revisionists within the Forum (they are to be found in the Fine Gael and Labour parties) are ready to try a new approach to the question of partition. They put on one side the familiar models of a unitary or federal all-Ireland republic and ask themselves: What do the people of Northern Ireland themselves want? Answer: Security and stability above all. How do they get it? By the mutual recognition and accommodation of the two identities or traditions that co-exist there. What does that involve? The presence there of emblems and principles of public authority with which each of the traditions can identify. How is that achieved? By some variation on the theme of joint sovereignty exercised from London and Dublin.

It is doubtful whether or how far Mr Haughey and his party will go along with that. Probably it will have to appear as one option among others, including more traditional formulations of the "national aspiration". But if that sort of approach were to be the slightest stiff condition would have to be met.

It would have to be wholly detached from old ideas of absorption. Although remaining open to an ultimate change in the juridical status of Northern Ireland by consent of its inhabi-

tants, it would have to be devoid of any implication to that effect, and of course of any implied timetable. That would entail a fundamental change in the stance and rhetoric of the Fianna Fáil party as well as the present governing parties. It would require the removal from the Irish constitution of the clauses expressing a pretended jurisdiction over the six counties of Northern Ireland.

It could not rest upon "joint sovereignty" in any full meaning of that expression. Not only is that far beyond the range of Unionist consent, but it could not conceivably operate between states, the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom, which have such very different conceptions of their respective places in the world. The notion of joint sovereignty could be given no more than a strictly limited and functional value.

Even then, and supposing Dublin was still interested in the idea under those conditions, Unionists would need a lot of persuading that the scheme could deliver the other half of what it is supposed to deliver, namely satisfaction of the nationalist element in Northern Ireland sufficient to reconcile it to the institutions and authority of the state and sufficient to cause it to shut out revolutionary violence.

This is looking much farther down the road than either principal will be inclined to look today. Dr FitzGerald will argue that the political and economic health of Northern Ireland can only be restored by giving the Republic more standing in the matter. He will be reminded that the standing the Republic can be given in the matter is circumscribed by the requirement of the consent of the Unionist majority for any change in their constitutional position, a requirement he acknowledges without apparent reservation. If a passage can be found between those mutually restricting premises the prime ministers will no doubt be happy to have it explored.

SAS to the rescue of 'mini-states'?

From Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Beckenham (Conservative)

Sir, In the course of the last twenty years, successive Governments in this country, both Labour and Conservative, have given full independence to nearly twenty mini-states - some with a population of less than 100,000 - who cannot make adequate provision for their own defence.

Three of these mini-states, Grenada, the Seychelles and Zanzibar, have already been hijacked by small bands of armed men, not much larger than the gang that carried out the great train robbery. In a fourth state, the Gambia, a semi-military semi-coup by the paramilitary police two and a half years ago was checked by the fortuitous presence of a couple of SAS soldiers, followed by the massive intervention of the Senegalese army.

After the relief invasion of Grenada, your proposal (November 4) that "West should now develop a coherent and multilateral approach to further 'rescues'" is certainly right, and the Foreign Secretary's preliminary proposals for such a coherent approach, made in the House of Commons on November 3, were rather more positive than you have yet acknowledged.

It seems probable that the heads of governments of our East Caribbean Commonwealth partners will now look to the United States for security guarantees. But our own forces have more experience of limited internal security operations than the Americans have. In particular, the SAS seem well suited for this sort of role. The extra cost to our defence budget should be minimal, for what is needed is a mini-commitment to meet mini-threats to mini-states.

Of course there are political risks involved. We do not want to find ourselves committed to the defence of regimes which have become harsh or oppressive, but there could be a de facto understanding that any use of external security forces would be followed in a matter of weeks or months by the holding of free elections.

For many years there has been an agreed policy for dealing with airliners that have been hijacked. Now we need an agreed policy for dealing with mini-states that have been hijacked.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOODHART,
House of Commons,
November 4.

A little inflation

From Mr W. R. Eyres
Sir, Gavyn Davies (feature, October 29) is right to question the Chancellor's ultimate aim of price stability, the object all sublimely which he will achieve in time.

It will not necessarily be achieved, however, by the loss of a further one and a quarter million jobs. Such jobs would almost certainly be lost mainly from the manufacturing sector of the economy and that would have medium-term inflationary, rather than disinflationary, implications.

But the common fallacy is surely to suppose that a particular rate of inflation, be it nil or 5 per cent, can be an overriding policy objective. Indeed, it is worth quoting John Stuart Mill on the infirmities and dangers of representative government:

The exclusive pursuit of one good object, apart from some other which should accompany it, ends not in excess of one and defect of the other, but in the decay and loss even of that which has been exclusively aimed for.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. EYRES,
27 Grove Terrace, NWS,
October 29.

From Professor D. R. Myddelton
Sir, Gavyn Davies was wrong before about inflation and he's wrong again now. It could not rest upon "joint sovereignty" in any full meaning of that expression. Not only is that far beyond the range of Unionist consent, but it could not conceivably operate between states, the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom, which have such very different conceptions of their respective places in the world. The notion of joint sovereignty could be given no more than a strictly limited and functional value.

Even then, and supposing Dublin was still interested in the idea under those conditions, Unionists would need a lot of persuading that the scheme could deliver the other half of what it is supposed to deliver, namely satisfaction of the nationalist element in Northern Ireland sufficient to reconcile it to the institutions and authority of the state and sufficient to cause it to shut out revolutionary violence.

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Rate for the job

From the Chairman of the Audit Commission for Local Authorities in England and Wales

Sir, Your report, "Rich rewards for members of the cash curb quango" (November 3), that the Audit Commission is to pay its own staff up to twice the salaries paid in town halls and well above those in the Civil Service makes an attractive headline. It is, however, wrong. The Audit Commission will be paying its employees no more and no less than is required for it to be able to attract and retain people of the calibre required to audit over £30bn of public expenditure.

For the record, I should like to take this opportunity to make it clear that:

1. The salary scales for the commission's staff, to come into effect from next April, were based on the terms and conditions of service for comparable positions in local government and the account-

Fair rents for agricultural tenancies

From the Editor of British Farmer and Stockbreeder

Sir, My old friend, Hugh Gardner (November 2), seeks evidence that the 25-year-old criteria by which arbitrators shall determine rent properly payable by tenant farmers have resulted in unfairly high rent levels. I fear retirement from a distinguished career in the Ministry of Agriculture may have left him out of touch with unpleasant realities.

The formation of a separate Tenant Farmers' Association two years ago, with the support of some well known and highly efficient farmers, was a direct result of rents (whether determined by arbitrators or settled in anticipation of such determinations) greater than a reasonably competent tenant could afford, while still leaving him with a fair return for his work, management and risk capital.

The rent formula which both Mr Gardner and a group of leading estate agents whose letter you published the previous day are defending was fundamentally defective in 1958 and remains so now. It was based on earlier legislation governing rent settlements for commercial premises where a free open market is a reality; if demand strengthens new commercial premises can be built to satisfy it. There was no need to worry about isolating and discounting scarcity value - as Parliament found it necessary to do when legislating in 1965 for the determination of fair rents for residential premises.

Even in 1958 supply and demand could not operate for farm tenancies. New farms were not being created; and a substantial number of existing ones were being amalgamated, with strong Government backing after 1967, into more viable units. To base rents for sitting tenants on the assumption of a free market which has no substance in reality is bound to produce excessively high levels.

Mr Gardner argues that the introduction of a specific reference to the productive value of the land is unnecessary because it is already subsumed by the duty to take all relevant factors into account. If that is so, and both he and the land agents are contending that arbitrators already do take ample account of the productivity and the potential profitability of the farm, why all the fuss?

If it is not so, are the land agents (as distinct from their own professional body which has supported the new formula) arguing that an arbitrator should ignore the productive value and base rents more firmly on a fictitious open market?

Yours sincerely,
MONTAGUE KEEN, Editor,
British Farmer and Stockbreeder,
1 Throley Way,
Sutton,
Surrey,
November 2.

From Mr A. Harrison
Sir, Succession by a tenant farmer's competent son, under a reasonable landlord, has been an accepted practice for many generations. This tradition was brought almost to a halt in the 1950s and 1960s as many

Classroom blind spot

From Mr Harry Hochfelder

Sir, I see that I have required a National Institute for Economic and Social Research study ("A German lesson for our schools", *The Times*, October 31) to find out that our education system is streets behind that of West Germany, a fact which has been evident to any casual observer for several decades. If the net had been cast a little wider the NIESR study could have also established that we lag behind the educational systems of most other advanced industrial countries, particularly Japan.

Over 2m of the adult population of Britain are illiterate. Moreover, we have until now provided vocational training only to a small minority of school leavers. Is it not quite obvious that there is bound to be a causal link between that and our low productivity and lack of competitiveness?

What puzzles me far more than

Beinn Eighe plans

From Mr Malcolm Murchison

Sir, I was interested to read the letter from Professor Harding (October 31) about the hydroelectric project at Loch Maree.

Professor Harding's letter left some things unsaid. The area was recently designated as a national scenic area, the nearest thing in Scotland to a national park, on account of the remarkable beauty of the mountain scenery. The views up the Grudie river towards the summit peaks of Beinn Eighe are justly famous as some of the most splendid in Scotland, yet the hydroelectric board plans to build a

dam on the Grudie river itself and bulldoze a road up the valley beside it. The board has freedom to investigate hydroelectric resources all over the north of Scotland. It knows perfectly well that there are other areas of less scenic value than those round Loch Maree. Did it investigate the potentiality of such areas for water power before deciding to assess the viability of a hydroelectric scheme at Loch Maree? If it did, we would like to hear details. If it did not, we would like to know why.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM MURCHISON,
50 Old Elvet, Durham.

landowners took advantage of the boom in farming because their capital and income from rent were being very heavily taxed. By 1970 virtually no farms were being let on the open market as owners took them in hand or sold them.

The 1976 "succession" legislation, in an attempt at assisting the rapidly declining tenanted sector, merely gave a tenant's suitably qualified heirs the right to contest a notice to quit. A cloud of myth surrounds this Act, but when the pattern of the preceding few years is considered, without it there would probably be even fewer let farms today. Unfortunately, however, the Labour Government felt unable to ease the real cause of the problem: taxation of landlords.

The present Government must surely recognise the fact that the landowner who lets family farms contributes far more in terms of social and environmental benefits, and small business opportunities, than the large-scale farming which damages the countryside and rural life.

The new Agricultural Holdings Bill, like its 1976 predecessor, merely tinkers with symptoms of the real malaise: taxation policy.

Until the Chancellor acknowledges the great value of the landlord who rents family farms by making it a more financially rewarding proposition and reducing the attraction of prairie-scale agriculture there will be no real revival of our ancient landlord/tenant system which is the envy of the world.

Yours faithfully,
A. HARRISON,
Morrellthorpe,
Northumberland,
November 2.

From Mr Mark Roper

Sir, Mr Henry Fell (October 25) describes the state of the law concerning the landlord and tenant system as unreasonable; a fair description when one considers that an agricultural tenancy halves the value of the freehold, removes the owner's effective control for up to 100 years and involves him in increasingly acrimonious rental negotiations every three years.

Political reality dictates that the National Farmers' Union alone can deliver what is needed to enable young men to get tenancies once more. If they will not countenance fixed-term tenancies, or retirement except on their own terms, then the system will continue to self-destruct.

A new system of land tenure will finally emerge, but it will emerge out of chaos in spite of, rather than because of, those who are supposed to be leading our industry. The NFU is accused this week in its own journal of having "an intolerant disregard for minority interests". Landowners and newcomers to farming would certainly fall into this category.

Yours faithfully,
MARK ROOPER,
Forde Abbey,
Chard,
Somerset,
October 27.

the discovery of our educational shortcomings is how our leaders, the media and all the other parts of our establishment could have failed to spot it for such a long time. Could a study be commissioned to find out why? Is it insularity, conceit ("British is best"), the class structure or simply our genius in ignoring the obvious rather than everybody else?

Anne Sofer is wrong in trying to make "criticism" the culprit. We need a system which does not relegate any part of the nation's children to the scrapheap - the comprehensives still manage to do this fairly well if not better - but we need the elite just as much as the skilled and educated infrastructure.

We need a system which ensures that everybody is given every opportunity and incentive to develop to the limits of his or her potential.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY HOCHFELDER,
67 Woodhall Gate,
Pinner, Middlesex.

dam on the Grudie river itself and bulldoze a road up the valley beside it. The board has freedom to investigate hydroelectric resources all over the north of Scotland. It knows perfectly well that there are other areas of less scenic value than those round Loch Maree.

Did it investigate the potentiality of such areas for water power before deciding to assess the viability of a hydroelectric scheme at Loch Maree? If it did, we would like to hear details. If it did not, we would like to know why.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM MURCHISON,
50 Old Elvet, Durham.

Audit Service have recently received offers from the private sector at salaries substantially above those they will be paid from next April.

4. The Controller's compensation, with which your correspondent makes much play, involved a very substantial reduction from previous compensation, as we made clear at the time of his appointment; and from January 1 it will be almost exactly in line with that for civil servants with comparable responsibilities, such as the Comptroller and Auditor General, once allowance is made for the fact that he makes his own pension arrangements.

The drive for improved value for money is very important to everybody. It is important, however, that such a drive is based on a full understanding of all the facts.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN L. READ, Chairman,
The Audit Commission for Local Authorities in England and Wales,
1 Vincent Square, SW1,
November 3.

Home truths on pensions policy

From Mr Stephan Schattmann

Sir, As a rule, ministers do not go out of their way to refer to trends in other EEC countries in support of their policies. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to have started a new trend. Recently he referred to the delay of pension increases in Germany (and France too) as examples of retrenchment of social protection expenditure, adding that "here at home, too, hard choices will have to be faced".

Clearly, if a country as well off as Germany, we appear to be told, has to trim pensions Britain cannot run away from reality - to borrow the Prime Minister's phrase. Yet this is what the Chancellor seems to have done.

The delay in pension increases is not exactly hot news; it was announced a year ago. The increase due on January 1 was postponed for six months and has been paid since July 1. It is in fact the second time a German Government has taken such a step - the Social Democratic Liberal coalition did exactly the same in 1977.

Measured as a percentage of net earnings, the level of pensions is unlikely to have changed this year compared with 1982, when it was over 65 per cent. It would thus not be very much below the all-time peak of just over 66 per cent recorded in 1977. In this country the standard pension represents 22.9 per cent of manual earnings or 16.8 per cent of non-manual earnings. In cash terms and at current exchange rates Britain's standard pension of £32.85 compares with about £105 to £110 in the Federal Republic.

Whereas Mrs Thatcher and her ministers are determined to lower the fiscal burden, German Conservatives are far less dogmatic in this respect. When Chancellor Kohl came to power last year he cut the trade tax but increased VAT by 1 per cent and introduced a 5 per cent levy on higher incomes to stimulate capital formation, repayable after two years.

And earlier this year a DM5.5bn package was introduced to substantially reduce the current deficit in the pension account. This had been incurred in 1982 (after surpluses in 1980 and 1981) through a decline in contributions and a deliberate lowering of the contribution scale by 4 per cent to offset an increase in unemployment insurance to some extent. More than two-thirds of the package represents more contributions and the balance an adjustment in the calculation of the annual pension increase.

German Conservatives, it seems, have not yet wholly exorcised Keynesian thinking.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHAN SCHATTMANN,
65c Wigmore Street, W1,
November 4.

Dual-key control

From Professor Neville G. Brown

Sir, Important though the sovereignty issue may be, there is a further strong argument in favour of the "dual-key" control of the 464 nuclear cruise missiles to be deployed in Britain or elsewhere in Nato Europe. It is that this genre of weapons is potentially dual-purpose. In other words, the simplicity, dexterity and accuracy of these "flying bombs" will commend them for pre-nuclear attack and reconnaissance, especially as manned aircraft become more vulnerable in hostile air space.

Already, in fact, a consensus is emerging among Nato's military to the effect that several thousand ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM) will be a due course be needed (along with very many Pershings) for various non-nuclear tasks. Indeed, a leading US analyst has spoken of 100,000 cruise missiles of one kind or another eventually being required for one purpose or another.

Needless to say, too, many of the additional weapons will be similar to or even identical with those earmarked for nuclear delivery. Surely, then, a firm distinction will have to be drawn between the management of those GLCMs that have been reserved for nuclear purposes and those which have not. Otherwise the prospects both for assured crisis control and for arms reduction dialogues could be seriously vitiated.

Yours sincerely,
NEVILLE G. BROWN,
The University of Birmingham,
Faculty of Commerce and Social Science,
PO Box 363,
Birmingham,
November 1.

Church and remarriage

From Mr and Mrs T. A. Davies

Sir, Your leader on "Repeatable marriage vows" (October 31) and much of the discussion on this subject seems to us to miss the main point. Marriage, according to the Prayer Book, involves a vow of sharing "until death do us part". This is marriage.

We are unable to see how the same vow can be repeated with a second partner while the first is still alive. Marriages, of course, do break down and a further form of partnership may well merit the blessing of the Church. But since any second ceremony cannot honestly include a second vow of permanence while the first is patently unfulfilled, it would seem illogical to speak of repeatable vows.

Such a ceremony is not marriage; some other name should be found.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY DAVIES,
KATHLEEN M. DAVIES,
Derryane,
7 Maple Close,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire,
November 2.

The first in a series of public announcements.

The truth about Privatisising British Telecom.

The privatising of British Telecom has stirred up political controversy. Leaving the political issue aside, there is now an urgent need to clarify the points below in the interests of truth and the customer.

Q. Will rural services be reduced?

A. No. Our policy of service and improvement in rural areas is being, and will continue to be, vigorously pursued. In any case the new Telecommunications Licence to be granted by Parliament will guarantee them.

Q. Will residential phone charges shoot up?

A. No. We shall continue our existing successful policy of price restraint. In addition, the Licence will provide a specific assurance for customers in this respect relating to increases in charges to the retail price index.

Q. Will emergency services be cut back?

A. No. We are strongly committed to them. Their continuance – however unprofitable – is guaranteed by the Licence.

Q. Will telephone kiosks be phased out?

A. No. Their provision is safeguarded even in unprofitable areas, except against strictly defined criteria in the Licence.

This is the first time in British history that the provision of many telecommunications services will be required by law – a far stronger safeguard than has previously existed.

British Telecom is already one of the most technologically advanced telecommunications systems in the world. It has every intention of going on getting better and adapting to compete in the world market-place.

We shall always have the interests of you, our customer, at the forefront of our thinking.

British

TELECOM Keeping the customer informed.

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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Crown Agents sentenced but not yet beheaded

Senior managers of the Crown Agents, the 150 year-old organization which has been threatened by a sudden financial crisis, will today step up the campaign to save the organization with a direct appeal to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr Peter Graham, the senior Crown Agent, and Mr Alan Frood, the chief executive, are scheduled to meet the Foreign Secretary. They will outline the survival plan which they claim will allow the Agents to return to financial viability by 1986.

The plan involves selling the freehold of the organization's grandiose Georgian head office in Millbank, London, cutting back its employees from 1,200 to about 860, and streamlining its diverse activities on a more "commercial" basis. The organization is also asking the Government to waive interest payments on money lent as starting capital four years ago, when it was reorganized as a semi-autonomous corporation.

Sir Geoffrey has already been told by his officials that the alternative to endorsing the survival plan is to wind up the Crown Agents, a course urged on him by some backbench MPs.

This would involve some of the Agents' activities, such as supervision of colonial pensions, being transferred to government, some other activities being privatized and the rest being abandoned.

The Agents' future has been under threat since the Sultan of Brunei abruptly withdrew the lucrative business of managing his £3,500m investment portfolio several months ago.

The Agents, leaders aware of criticisms that the organization is anachronistic, have been campaigning vigorously in recent weeks, winning the support of, among others the CBI. A Government decision to endorse the survival plan or close the organization is expected within weeks.

Daunting demand for banks' options

The foreign currency options schemes offered by Barclays and Hambros Banks are an attempt to counter American thrust

The Dubliners smell gas

Amateur investors on the Dublin stock exchange who have been courting a considerable financial hangover through their enthusiasm for companies who may, or may not, have found oil in the Celtic Sea, are again letting their imagination run riot. They are now backing their belief in major gas discoveries.

Atlantic Resources has seen its shares rise from a low of 30 Irish pence in March in Dublin to 950 Irish pence. In London they rose 50p last week to 685p. Arran Energy moved up 5p to 59p and Bula Reserves 24p to 27p.

The shares are still being bought mainly by small investors. The Irish Government is concerned about the number of second mortgages raised in the Dublin area and Mr John Bruton, the Irish industry and energy minister, is advising caution.

Leading brokers Wood Mackenzie also takes the Bruton line. They point out that it is extremely rare to discover the potential of an oilfield from the results of

the one well that caused the original excitement in the summer.

A second appraisal well is now being drilled by Gulf which with Atlantic Resources is following oil industry practice in refusing to make any official comment on funds before full appraisal drilling has been done. Gulf is understood actually to have changed its system of communications from rig to shore. Suspensions that a CB radio had been used to intercept messages about initial drilling reports have not been completely discounted.

It is all enough to bring a smile to Saudi faces. A Saudi-controlled Irish company, Competrol Establishment, owned by Mr Suliman Olyan, acquired a major stake in Atlantic Resources when it picked up an option to buy the shares from Fitzwilliam, a company owned by Dr Tony O'Reilly. Dr O'Reilly as every rugby man knows is chief executive of Heinz, chairman of the United States-based Ireland Fund, and chairman of Atlantic Resources.

Doubts cast on industrial resilience

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

There is now an excellent chance that the Government will deliver a stable financial framework for growth, but the feeble state of manufacturing industry may impair the ability of the economy to take advantage of it, according to Mr Walter Eltis, of Oxford University.

In a circular for the stockbroker Rowe & Pitman, Mr Eltis says the rate of return on capital in manufacturing may be half what it was in the 1960s, while the capital stock has fallen sharply in the last couple of years as investment has lagged behind provision for depreciation.

"The condition from which it must revive is so depressed in relation to the past that a full recovery of this part of the economy may take time," Mr Eltis says. As a consequence, he says, growth of 2½ per cent a year - less than the 3 per cent Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, expects this year - may well be the most that can be sensibly hoped for, since exports and investment are unlikely to rise rapidly enough to compensate for a slowdown in consumer spending.

However, pointing out that manufacturing represents only a quarter of the economy, Mr Eltis says growth of jobs in service industries may prevent unemployment rising further. "When industry begins to come right as well, unemployment will start to move back towards the more tolerable levels of the 1970s," he suggests.

Agreement that growth is likely to slow next year comes from another stockbroker, Hoare Govett. It expects national output to expand by about 2½ per cent in 1984 after 3½ to 4½ per cent this year, arguing that the Government will soon have to tighten credit policy

Vatican-Calvi link splits inquiry

The commission set up by the Italian Government and the Vatican to investigate the collapse of the late Signor Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano has failed to produce an agreed report, John Earle writes from Rome.

The commission, set up in December, was due to report in March, then finally a month ago. Its members were reported to have met difficulties in getting at papers concerning the relations of former Ambrosiano subsidiaries and the Vatican bank.

The Vatican has denied liability. It has admitted ownership of tax-haven shell companies which Signor Calvi used to conduct business, but maintained that it had no knowledge of what he was doing. Pope John Paul has continued to maintain the American Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, as the Vatican bank's chairman, although he used to sit on the

NEWS IN BRIEF

board of the Ambrosiano's Nassau subsidiary.

The Italian government claimed a year ago that the Vatican bank's liability amounted to \$1,287m. The commission's brief was to ascertain where the facts lay between these two positions.

● Mexico's Attorney General's office is investigating a new fraud of \$700,000 (£470,000) in Pemex, the national oil monopoly. Dozens of corrupt officials from Pemex and other Government agencies have been jailed this year.

● Recent October sales of 336 vehicles helped boost Range Rover's UK sales to a best-ever total of 2,508 for the first 10 months of the year. The new total is 10 per cent above 1982 sales and compares with the top-selling month of August 1983 when 506 Range Rovers were sold.

Committee shortlist 16 uncontroversial motions

Secret CBI meeting axes anti-Thatcher resolutions

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

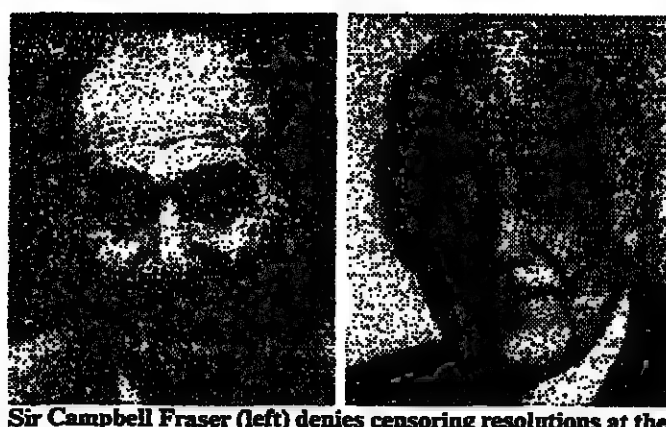
Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry denied yesterday on the eve of the organization's seventh annual conference that resolutions criticizing the Government's economic and industrial policies had been axed from the agenda.

A record 162 resolutions were submitted to the CBI for debate during the one-and-a-half day Glasgow conference, but the final 16, chosen in secret during the weekend by a special committee chaired by Sir John Hedges Greenborough, a past president of the CBI, was notable for its lack of controversial opinions or demands.

Despite persistent questioning at a pre-conference press briefing, senior CBI officials and its president, Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop, refused to admit that resolutions demonstrating concern about the Government's policies had been considered unsuitable.

The nearest the resolutions came to expressing criticism of Mrs Thatcher's Government is in calling for "flexible" policies.

The CBI has often been attacked for its pro-Conservative stance although Sir Terence Beckett, the director general,



Sir Campbell Fraser (left) denies censoring resolutions at the weekend meeting chaired by Sir John Greenborough (right).

maintains that the organization is non-party political.

At the CBI annual dinner this year, Sir Campbell annoyed some members by openly stating to the Prime Minister, the chief guest, that she deserved and needed a second term in office.

One of the most glaring casualties of the special committee's deliberations was a resolution from the CBI West Wales area committee which read: "this conference is appalled that after four years in office the Government has done little to encourage economic recovery and urges it to introduce policies to help industry by stimulating real growth."

Another, from a company called Oyston's Estate Agency, demanded new and imaginative regional policies and said "conference notes with alarm the continuing serious economic recession and social deprivation across wide areas of the North of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland."

And a third, submitted by Direct Data Entry, described 3 million unemployed as "a national tragedy" and added that "to date the Government has concentrated on high profile cosmetics and fringe dabbling".

But many of the chosen resolutions are little more than opening statements for debate. The all-important one on the British economy reads: "This conference, recognizing that lower inflation does not automatically produce higher growth, calls upon government to adopt such flexible policies as may be necessary to ensure sustained growth."

Mr Brian Rigby, deputy director general, said the vetting committee had sought out the resolutions which allowed for a significant amount of debate.

They looked for "areas where people can argue and where there was a significant chance that the house would divide more or less equally".

The main task of the conference was to find out where the balance of opinion lay. West Wales's resolution, he said, represented "an extreme".

Meanwhile, CBI leaders were upset by the publication yesterday of the first of a series of business opinion surveys by the rival Institute of Directors.

One survey, the result of telephone interviews of 200 executives - mostly chairmen and managing directors - shows that 62 per cent are more optimistic about their companies' prospects than they were six months ago.

Whittall to chair pub video group

By Andrew Carnell
Mr Astley Whittall, chairman of Ransomes Sims & Jeffries and B.S.G. International, has been appointed non-executive chairman of London and Liverpool Trust, the troubled pub video and photocopyer leasing group.

Mr Jeffrey Bonas, chief executive of London and Liverpool, said yesterday that the company has been looking for a new chairman since Mr Ronald Shuck, resigned last year.

Mr Whittall, a former president of the Engineering Employers' Federation and a member of the Council of the Confederation of British Industry, would make an important contribution to the group, he said.

He was delighted that a man of Mr Whittall's experience and achievements should be joining the group.

Mr Bonas added that there was no connection between the appointment of Mr Whittall and inquiries which have been made by potential bidders for London and Liverpool. "There are people sniffing around, but whether we would be interested in their approaches depends on who it is and how much they are prepared to pay," Mr Bonas said.

Shares of London and Liverpool soared to a high of 27 earlier this year after it moved into the pub video business, but they plummeted to a low of 42p after the collapse of a proposed deal to screen exclusively Football League matches on its pub video systems.

Pretax profits of the group reached £7.2m for the year to March 31 against £1.1m last time, but brokers have indicated that profits for the current year could be down to £5m.



Astley Whittall: 'choice not linked with bid inquiries'

Opec trade threat on North Sea output

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain will be invited by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to formalize its North Sea oil production within the Opec quota system. The move is an attempt to head off a potential trade war between Britain and the still oil-rich Middle Eastern countries.

Opec members have become increasingly angry at Britain increasing its North Sea output when they are keeping close to the production targets agreed in London in March.

Opec has made no official comment, but unofficial suggestions have been made that those countries with which Britain has a large trade surplus will start to place valuable orders elsewhere.

The issue will be raised at Opec's half-yearly meeting in Geneva on December 7. Britain, it is understood, will be asked to reiterate previous assurances that its production will rise within the Opec framework: some member states will ask for the present

Opec Output					
Millions barrels per day					
	2nd	July	Aug	Sept	3rd
	qtr				qtr
	aver				aver
Saudi Arabia	4.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4
Iran	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
Nigeria	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.4
Iraq	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Others	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.4
Total	17.0	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.6

Source: Fielding Newsen-Smith and Co

EEC asked for clearer pub rules

By Our Financial Staff
The European Commission is under new pressure to clarify rules aimed at giving more buying freedom to tenants of public houses tied to brewers from the beginning of next year.

Two moves are intended to give tenants more specific freedom to buy drinks and goods from sources other than the brewery - except for most draught beer.

Mr Ken Collins, MEP for Strathclyde East, has told the Commission that there are difficulties of interpretation in the new rules.

He wants the Commission to confirm that when a tenant can buy non-beer drinks more favourably than from the brewer it will not be necessary for the tenant first to ask the brewer to match the more favourable terms. He also wants it made clear that price would be the main criterion in judging what are more favourable conditions.

October's 13.3 per cent, equalled the highest monthly rate yet recorded in the country, and brings the rate so far this year to 166.7 per cent, and to 197 per cent for the past 12 months.

It had been anticipated in July that this year's rate would be 152 per cent - with next year's rate about 55 per cent.

But this year's total will top 200 per cent and anything less than 80-90 per cent next year can be ruled out.

With another IMF misreport to be coming to Brazil as soon as the wages law is passed, it is being suggested that the Fund might delay discussing Brazil's letter of intent, all calculations in it must be remade, in view of the implications of the latest inflation and wage rise predictions.

Many smaller banks are reported to be reluctant to agree to assume their share of the new \$6.5 billion (£4,371m) jumbo credit. This involves each of Brazil's 800 creditor banks raising their exposure in Brazil by 11 per cent until the IMF unfreezes loans.

In the meantime, delayed interest payments, and unpaid bills are growing.

Wakefield takeover doubts grow

By Our Commercial Editor

There appears to be a growing possibility that the deal between the Hogg Robinson travel agency chain which wants to take over Wakefield Fortune, its keen competitor, may founder.

Originally talks centred on a price for Wakefield, with its 95 branches, believed to have been around £5m. But when these reached a crucial stage two weeks ago after more than two months of talks a price put at between £5m and £6m was apparently under discussion.

There is increasing speculation that Hogg Robinson is prepared to offer even less. At this delicate stage there is a possibility that talks will founder.

Although Hogg Robinson (part of the Hogg Robinson insurance group) has slightly fewer travel outlets than Wakefield, its turnover is about £150m compared with Wakefield's £100m.

Both companies, which if combined, would constitute Britain's third largest travel agency after Thomas Cook and Pickfords Travel, have only small contingents at the 33rd annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents, being held in Marjorah

Opec Output	
2nd	3rd
qtr	qtr
aver	aver
Saudi Arabia	5.4
Iran	2.6
Nigeria	1.4
Iraq	1.0
Others	8.4
Total	18.6

Source: Fielding Newsen-Smith and Co

Inflation hits Brazil debts deal

From Patrick Knight
Sao Paulo

With this year's inflation rate likely to be 50 percentage points above that forecast in Brazil's letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund, agreed in September, but still to be ratified by the board, the central bank president Senor Celso Pastore is having a difficult time with IMF officials in Washington.

The IMF is also reported to be concerned about the inflationary effect of the latest wages law, to be voted on in Congress on Wednesday, which will give rises 7 per cent above what is considered necessary if Brazil's inflation is to fall significantly.

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In the meantime, delayed interest payments, and unpaid bills are growing.

New Allianz bid expected

Allianz Versicherungs is expected to announce details of an increased takeover offer for Eagle Star Holdings either today or tomorrow.

The decision to increase takeover terms from 500p for each Eagle share to match a rival 575p per share offer from BAT Industries, anticipates clearance for both bids by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Mr Tebbit received the Office of Fair Trading's verdict on whether the bids should be referred for investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last Friday.

In the stockmarket, Eagle's shares closed the week at 598p, above the BAT offer price in the belief that there would be no monopolies investigation.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Associated British Foods, British Investment Trust, Continental and Industrial Trust, Electrocomponents, Ferguson Industrial Holdings, KCA International, Mumford and White, Tysons (Contractors), John Waddington, Finals: Bridport-Gundry, Lucas Industries, Shaw and Marvin, W A Pyzdek.

TOMORROW - Alliant London Properties, Ambrose Investment Trust, Anglo American Corp. of South Africa, Asset Special Situations Trust, Cater Allen Holdings, De La Rue Co, Hartwells Group, King and Shaxson, F H Lloyd Holdings, New Taromortrust Trust (1983), Porter Chadburn, Rush and Tompkins, Usher-Walker, Whitbread and Co, Finals: C H Beazer Holdings, London and Provincial Shop Centres, Yarrow, Yorkide.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Chubb and Son, Churchbury Estates, Commercial Union Assurance (quarterly), Electra Investment Trust, External Investment Trust, Fidelity, Future Holdings, General Accident (quarterly), Great Portland Estates, Hill Samuel Group, Linwood, J. Sainsbury, Secombe, Marshall and Campton, HC Slingsby, Witan Investment Co, Finals: Bellway, Jessups, Smiths Industries, Wernys Investment Trust, "W" Ribbons Holdings.

THURSDAY - Interim: Allied Computer Techniques, Bank of Ireland, John Seales, British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate, Capital Gearing Trust, Elswick-Hopper, Holyrood Rubber, Kuala Selangor Rubber, Oila dn Associated Investment Trust, Royal Dutch Petroleum (third quarter), "Shell" Transport and Trading (third quarter), Staveley Industries, Ultramar (third quarter), Valor, Whittington Engineering, Finals: LWT Holdings, National Commercial Banking Corp, North Atlantic Securities.

FRIDAY - Interim: AF Bulgin and Co, Personal Assets Trust, Finals: Barton Transport, Platinium.

Swire Pacific Limited

Interim Dividends for 1983 - Scrip Dividends

The average last dealt prices of the Company's shares on the stock exchanges in Hong Kong on which the Company's shares are traded, for the five trading days up to and including 4th November, 1983 were:

	A shares	B shares
HK\$	15-2-38	

In a letter to shareholders from the Chairman dated 3rd October, 1983, it was announced that the directors had declared interim dividends on 23rd September, 1983 in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1983 of 31.0¢ per A share and 6.2¢ per B share and that the directors had resolved that, as to 30.0¢ per A share and 6.0¢ per B share, these dividends should take the form of scrip dividends to be satisfied by the issue of additional A and additional B shares respectively, but that shareholders should be able to elect to receive these dividends in cash in respect of all or part of their shareholdings. To ensure that the shares of the Company continue to be authorised investments for the purposes of the Trustee Ordinance (Cap. 29, Laws of Hong Kong), the balance of the dividends of 1.0¢ per A share and 0.2¢ per B share will be paid in cash. It was further announced that entitlements to fractional shares would be disregarded and the benefit thereof would accrue to the Company.

Applying the average last dealt prices noted above, the number of new shares which shareholders will receive in respect of their existing shares for which elections to receive cash are not deposited with the Registrars in Hong Kong or with the Registrars' Agents in the United Kingdom by 11th November, 1983 will be calculated as follows:

For A shares:		Number of existing A shares		x 0.30	
Number of new A shares to be received	=	Number of existing A shares	=	15-04	
For B shares:		Number of existing B shares		x 0.06	
Number of new B shares to be received	=	Number of existing B shares	=	2-38	

and will be rounded down to the nearest whole number of new shares, fractional entitlements being disregarded.

Certificates for the new A and B shares in respect of the scrip dividends, which will rank pari passu with the existing issued shares of the Company, together with the dividend warrants in connection with the cash dividends of 1.0¢ per A share and 0.2¢ per B share, will be despatched to shareholders on 22nd November, 1983.

By Order of the Board
JOHN SWIRE & SONS (H.K.) LIMITED
Secretaries

Hong Kong,
7th November, 1983



Cutback plan alarms UK tour operators

Spain threatens to restrict charters

From Derek Harris, Palma

Urgent talks are due to start this week between officials of the Spanish Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism and key British package tour operators alarmed at a Spanish plan to slash Britain's share of the air charter market to Spain.

Spanish officials will meet representatives of the tour operators during the 33rd annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents being held this week.

Spain is by far the most popular destination for British holidaymakers and represents about 60 per cent of the package tour trade out of Britain. British airlines have more than 80 per

cent of the Spanish market where holidaymakers are carried on charter flights.

Spanish charters account for probably little more than 10 per cent although the Spanish scheduled services carry many more travellers than Britain's only scheduled carrier into Spain, British Airways.

The Spanish plan is to secure 40 per cent of all charter flying to Spain for Spanish carriers by 1986. The target applies to flights from Britain and from other European centres.

Mr Brian Christian, commercial director of Britannia Airways (part of Thomson Travel), one of the biggest carriers of British holidaymakers into Spain, said: "If the Spanish get their way it would be very serious indeed in its impact on the British operators."

The main British charter operations into Spain also include Dan Air, Monarch (part of Cosmos), Air Europe (part of Inasom Leisure) and Orion (part of Horizon).

In the talks the British operators are being represented by the Tour Operators Study Group (TOSG).

Mr John MacNeill, managing director of Thomson Holidays and TOSG chairman, said: "The new policy, if carried out, would impose a serious and unacceptable restriction on members' freedom of commercial action."

The British operators' biggest worry is that the Spanish move could force them to scale down operations when many are re-equipping with new aircraft.

TOSG is also entering negotiations with the Portuguese Government over its imposition of an exit tax on departing tourists. The tax - £5.50 for adults, £2.75 for those under 16 - was imposed on October 26. But after the clash which followed, the Portuguese Government decided to lift the tax for foreign tourists from the end of this year.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCT	9%
Citibank Savings	110%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

Business and Property Section:



JAPAN AIR LINES

FOOTBALL: LIVERPOOL BACK ON TOP AS MANCHESTER UNITED SLIP

Liverpool crush life out of Everton

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Over the weekend Liverpool and Manchester United passed their third signpost along the road to this season's title. They first stood together at Wembley in August, then at Old Trafford in September. On both occasions United took the initiative and led the way ahead, but, as last year, they have taken a wrong turn in November, and fallen behind.

Both clubs returned from their European byways of Wednesday night to more familiar and, apparently, more straightforward routes at home. Aston Villa, United's guests on Saturday, had not won anywhere since April, and not at Old Trafford since 1954. Everton, Liverpool's visitors yesterday, last succeeded at Anfield 13 years ago.

Since defeat for either of the championship favourites was scarcely a consideration, here within successive cold, but clear afternoons, was supposedly an opportunity to compare their respective merits. There may be little to choose between them overall, but their individual and individual are notably similar, but there was a yawning gap between the two approaches.

United, confident to the point of arrogance after seven consecutive victories, seemed content to wait for something to happen. So complete was their domination that for half an hour Villa needed binoculars to watch the Stretford end as they were attacking. So complete was their penetration that Spink was almost redundant.

United needed a chain saw to open Villa's reshaped defence. Instead, they were fitted with Whiteside, an instrument as sharp as a rusted hammer. After a remarkably unproductive hour, he was replaced by Macari, and only then did they and their supporters show some urgency. The position demanded a change of outlook anyway.

Villa were two up through

With, playing with a broken thumb. If United consider themselves unfortunate to concede one through a wicked deflection, and the other, through a suicidal back-pass from Moran, then they were as fortunate as Evans and Rideout each declined to take the most open of several close range opportunities.

Although Robson squeezed in McQueen's headed flick with 20 minutes left, United, unexpectedly, had long lost their composure and their hopes of remaining on top. They have shown unpredictability before, by throwing away a three-goal lead inside the final half-hour at Norwich a month ago, for example, and as long as they do so, their challenge will be flawed.

The consistency of Liverpool, eight of whose representatives have yet to miss a game this season, is not restricted only to their team sheet. Their performance yesterday, as awesome as it was in midweek in Bilbao, was built around accurate passes and intelligent runs. The game suddenly seems as absurdly simple as it should always be.

Apart from an opening flourish that was to be expected in a local derby, Liverpool looked like containing their fire. By offering Dalgleish a spacious playroom in midfield, and by leaving Lee and Nicol free to roam either flank, they contributed to their inevitable defeat which might have been even heavier.

Dalgleish, a master at work, created all three goals. In the seventeenth minute he released Nicol, whose cross confused both Southall and Ratcliffe. Rush, and antithesis of Whiteside, steered in the loose ball for his thirteenth goal of the season, a relatively young season before Everton's defence could think about recovery.

On the hour, Dalgleish accepted Soumesses's invitation to cut in from the right and Robinson tapped in his first league goal at



Dalgleish: The Master shoots wide for once

Anfield after Rush's attempt had bounced back off a post. By now, Everton, seeing little more than red blus, were so comprehensively outplayed that to touch the ball was for a welcome surprise.

They offered their lone genuine threat, an enterprising chip from the lonely Sharp that was tipped over by Grobbelaar, before Dalgleish crowned his glorious display five minutes from time with a customary astute pass. Rush made the run, Lawrenson supplied the cross, and Nicol scored with a firm downward header.

A collective total of over 90,000 spectators saw the two clubs put forward three hours of evidence and few can doubt the conviction of Liverpool's case.

United are back in the position they filled a year ago, trailing in their footsteps and looking for mistakes. In November 1982, they began to lose their touch last season, Ron Atkinson, their manager, admits that "I don't want to see that kind of gap opened up, because, even if you finish strongly, it can be very difficult to catch a team like Liverpool."

The championship leaders will now go their own separate ways, although both travel south tomorrow for Milk Cup tied at Fulham and Colchester until they reach the fourth signpost, their return fixture at Anfield on January 2. By then, the destiny of the title may be clear.

Speculation is sure to continue, but think for a moment about a team that could be selected from the two leading English representatives. Bailey, Lawrenson, Wilkins, Soumesses, Robson, Dalgleish, Stapleton and Rush. There surely can be little doubt that that hypothetical side would win any championship of any nation in the world.

Everton's search for a striker to improve on their poor scoring rate of just seven goals in league games this season could stretch to Brazil. Manager Howard Kendall may try to tempt 29-year-old Joao Batista Nunez to become the first Brazilian to play in the English league.

McLean spells out the score

By Hugh Taylor

The 2-1 defeat suffered by Rangers at Ibrox by their most bitter rivals, Celtic, was the latest in a long line of disasters this season. It meant that the club, beset by worries, plummeted to the embarrassing position of joint second bottom of the premier division, 10 points behind the leaders, Aberdeen.

Although there was little between the teams in what turned out to be one of the most disappointing of recent "old firm" derbies, defensive blunders again cost Rangers dear. Disgruntled supporters are praying that Jim McLean, the highly successful manager of Dundee United, who was interviewed by the Ibrox directors yesterday, would agree to become the new manager. Not so some of the players who trudged out of the stadium after the match.

They must be desperately worried about their future if McLean makes up his mind to accept the job. For McLean's younger brother, Tommy, who is caretaker-manager at Ibrox and likely to stay on as assistant, launched a fierce attack on players, who he said had let the side down.

"I'm fed up with these four or five players at this club," he said. "I've told them all the score. Individual mistakes are killing this club and it's high time these players stood up to be counted. I'm tired of feeling sorry for them."

A second half improvement enabled Celtic, who were shadows of the scintillating side which had humiliated Rangers at Ibrox on Wednesday, to take both points and leapfrog over Dundee United to put themselves into second position. They took advantage of the sloppy Rangers defence to score through McGovern and Barry. Near the end, Clark earned a consolation goal for Rangers.

It was, however, too fast and fierce a match for skilled football to emerge and, with a referee failing to stamp his authority at the start, it degenerated into a head-on collision between these deadly rivals. In the end Celtic may have been fortunate to win but they finished the more composed side.

Play was also fiercely competitive in the local derbies in Dundee and Edinburgh. At Dens Park, it was the manager of the home club, Donald Mackay, who wore the winner's smile. Dundee managed to defeat their former club, Mackay at last succeeded in leading Dundee to his first victory, by a goal scored by Mackie, at the twelfth minute of asking.

Dundee may have been upset by worry that they were about to lose their manager and they were never at their best.

Hibernian drew 1-1 with Hearts at Easter Road, with Thomson opening the scoring for the home side and Revie equalising for Hearts near the end.

The best football of the afternoon was provided by Aberdeen, who trounced St Johnstone 5-0 at Perth, and managed to beat the Albion, who turned the week on Rangers during the backwash: "We just turn to get better and better."

And certainly those in the stand seats were mesmerized by the fine bowing of their opponents.

Weekend football results and tables

First division

Rank	Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1	Aberdeen	10	7	2	1	20	10	14
2	Celtic	10	6	3	1	18	10	13
3	Rangers	10	5	3	2	15	12	11
4	Dundee United	10	5	2	3	14	11	11
5	St Johnstone	10	4	4	2	12	10	10
6	Heart of Midlothian	10	4	3	3	11	10	10
7	Dundee	10	4	2	4	10	11	9
8	Perth	10	3	4	3	10	12	8
9	Stirling Albion	10	3	3	4	10	12	8
10	Greenock Morton	10	3	2	5	10	13	7
11	East Fife	10	2	4	4	10	13	6
12	East Dunbartonshire	10	2	3	5	10	13	6
13	Forfar Athletic	10	2	2	6	10	13	5
14	Queen of the South	10	2	2	6	10	13	5
15	Arbroath	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
16	Macarthur	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
17	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
18	Greenock	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
19	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
20	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5

Scottish second division

Rank	Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1	Greenock	10	6	2	2	18	10	14
2	East Fife	10	5	3	2	15	12	13
3	Forfar Athletic	10	4	4	2	12	10	12
4	Queen of the South	10	4	3	3	11	10	11
5	Arbroath	10	4	2	4	10	11	10
6	Macarthur	10	3	4	3	10	12	10
7	Albion	10	3	3	4	10	12	9
8	Greenock	10	3	2	5	10	13	8
9	Albion	10	2	4	4	10	13	7
10	Albion	10	2	3	5	10	13	7
11	Albion	10	2	2	6	10	13	6
12	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
13	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
14	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
15	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
16	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
17	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
18	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
19	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
20	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5

Third division

Rank	Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1	Greenock	10	6	2	2	18	10	14
2	East Fife	10	5	3	2	15	12	13
3	Forfar Athletic	10	4	4	2	12	10	12
4	Queen of the South	10	4	3	3	11	10	11
5	Arbroath	10	4	2	4	10	11	10
6	Macarthur	10	3	4	3	10	12	10
7	Albion	10	3	3	4	10	12	9
8	Greenock	10	3	2	5	10	13	8
9	Albion	10	2	4	4	10	13	7
10	Albion	10	2	3	5	10	13	7
11	Albion	10	2	2	6	10	13	6
12	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
13	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
14	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
15	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
16	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
17	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
18	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
19	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
20	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5

Fourth division

Rank	Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1	Greenock	10	6	2	2	18	10	14
2	East Fife	10	5	3	2	15	12	13
3	Forfar Athletic	10	4	4	2	12	10	12
4	Queen of the South	10	4	3	3	11	10	11
5	Arbroath	10	4	2	4	10	11	10
6	Macarthur	10	3	4	3	10	12	10
7	Albion	10	3	3	4	10	12	9
8	Greenock	10	3	2	5	10	13	8
9	Albion	10	2	4	4	10	13	7
10	Albion	10	2	3	5	10	13	7
11	Albion	10	2	2	6	10	13	6
12	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
13	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
14	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
15	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
16	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
17	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
18	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
19	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
20	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5

Scottish premier division

Rank	Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1	Aberdeen	10	7	2	1	20	10	14
2	Celtic	10	6	3	1	18	10	13
3	Rangers	10	5	3	2	15	12	11
4	Dundee United	10	5	2	3	14	11	11
5	St Johnstone	10	4	4	2	12	10	10
6	Heart of Midlothian	10	4	3	3	11	10	10
7	Dundee	10	4	2	4	10	11	9
8	Perth	10	3	4	3	10	12	8
9	Stirling Albion	10	3	3	4	10	12	8
10	Greenock Morton	10	3	2	5	10	13	7
11	East Fife	10	2	4	4	10	13	6
12	East Dunbartonshire	10	2	3	5	10	13	6
13	Forfar Athletic	10	2	2	6	10	13	5
14	Queen of the South	10	2	2	6	10	13	5
15	Arbroath	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
16	Macarthur	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
17	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
18	Greenock	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
19	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
20	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5

Scottish second division

Rank	Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1	Greenock	10	6	2	2	18	10	14
2	East Fife	10	5	3	2	15	12	13
3	Forfar Athletic	10	4	4	2	12	10	12
4	Queen of the South	10	4	3	3	11	10	11
5	Arbroath	10	4	2	4	10	11	10
6	Macarthur	10	3	4	3	10	12	10
7	Albion	10	3	3	4	10	12	9
8	Greenock	10	3	2	5	10	13	8
9	Albion	10	2	4	4	10	13	7
10	Albion	10	2	3	5	10	13	7
11	Albion	10	2	2	6	10	13	6
12	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
13	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
14	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
15	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
16	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
17	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
18	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
19	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5
20	Albion	10	2	1	7	10	13	5

Scottish third division

1	Greenock	10	6	2	2	18	10	14
2	East Fife	10	5	3	2	15	12	13
3	Forfar Athletic	10	4	4	2	12	10	12
4	Queen of the South	10	4	3	3	11	10	11
5	Arbroath	10	4	2	4	10	11	10
6	Macarthur	10	3	4	3	11	12	10
7	Perth	10	3	3	4	10	11	9
8	Stirling Albion	10	2	4	4	8	12	8
9	Stranraer	10	2	3	5	7	11	7
10	Montrose	10	1	3	6	5	10	5
11	Stirling	10	1	2	7	4	11	4
12	Albion	10	1	1	8	3	10	3

SCOTTISH CUP First round: C A Tynjala (Greenock) vs. Spentwood (Forfar); 1-0. Second round: 1-0. Third round: 1-0. Fourth round: 1-0. Fifth round: 1-0. Sixth round: 1-0. Seventh round: 1-0. Eighth round: 1-0. Ninth round: 1-0. Tenth round: 1-0. Eleventh round: 1-0. Twelfth round: 1-0. Thirteenth round: 1-0. Fourteenth round: 1-0. Fifteenth round: 1-0. Sixteenth round: 1-0. Seventeenth round: 1-0. Eighteenth round: 1-0. Nineteenth round: 1-0. Twentieth round: 1-0. Twenty-first round: 1-0. Twenty-second round: 1-0. Twenty-third round: 1-0. Twenty-fourth round: 1-0. Twenty-fifth round: 1-0. Twenty-sixth round: 1-0. Twenty-seventh round: 1-0. Twenty-eighth round: 1-0. Twenty-ninth round: 1-0. Thirtieth round: 1-0. Thirty-first round: 1-0. Thirty-second round: 1-0. Thirty-third round: 1-0. Thirty-fourth round: 1-0. Thirty-fifth round: 1-0. Thirty-sixth round: 1-0. Thirty-seventh round: 1-0. Thirty-eighth round: 1-0. Thirty-ninth round: 1-0. Fortieth round: 1-0. Forty-first round: 1-0. Forty-second round: 1-0. Forty-third round: 1-0. Forty-fourth round: 1-0. Forty-fifth round: 1-0. Forty-sixth round: 1-0. Forty-seventh round: 1-0. Forty-eighth round: 1-0. Forty-ninth round: 1-0. Fiftieth round: 1-0. Fifty-first round: 1-0. Fifty-second round: 1-0. Fifty-third round: 1-0. Fifty-fourth round: 1-0. Fifty-fifth round: 1-0. Fifty-sixth round: 1-0. Fifty-seventh round: 1-0. Fifty-eighth round: 1-0. Fifty-ninth round: 1-0. Sixtieth round: 1-0. Sixty-first round: 1-0. Sixty-second round: 1-0. Sixty-third round: 1-0. Sixty-fourth round: 1-0. Sixty-fifth round: 1-0. Sixty-sixth round: 1-0. Sixty-seventh round: 1-0. Sixty-eighth round: 1-0. Sixty-ninth round: 1-0. Seventieth round: 1-0. Seventy-first round: 1-0. Seventy-second round: 1-0. Seventy-third round: 1-0. Seventy-fourth round: 1-0. Seventy-fifth round: 1-0. Seventy-sixth round: 1-0. Seventy-seventh round: 1-0. Seventy-eighth round: 1-0. Seventy-ninth round: 1-0. Eightieth round: 1-0. Eighty-first round: 1-0. Eighty-second round: 1-0. Eighty-third round: 1-0. Eighty-fourth round: 1-0. Eighty-fifth round: 1-0. Eighty-sixth round: 1-0. Eighty-seventh round: 1-0. Eighty-eighth round: 1-0. Eighty-ninth round: 1-0. Ninetieth round: 1-0. Ninety-first round: 1-0. Ninety-second round: 1-0. Ninety-third round: 1-0. Ninety-fourth round: 1-0. Ninety-fifth round: 1-0. Ninety-sixth round: 1-0. Ninety-seventh round: 1-0. Ninety-eighth round: 1-0. Ninety-ninth round: 1-0. One hundredth round: 1-0.

SCOTTISH CUP First round: C A Tynjala (Greenock) vs. Spentwood (Forfar); 1-0. Second round: 1-0. Third round: 1-0. Fourth round: 1-0. Fifth round: 1-0. Sixth round: 1-0. Seventh round: 1-0. Eighth round: 1-0. Ninth round: 1-0. Tenth round: 1-0. Eleventh round: 1-0. Twelfth round: 1-0. Thirteenth round: 1-0. Fourteenth round: 1-0. Fifteenth round: 1-0. Sixteenth round: 1-0. Seventeenth round: 1-0. Eighteenth round: 1-0. Nineteenth round: 1-0. Twentieth round: 1-0. Twenty-first round: 1-0. Twenty-second round: 1-0. Twenty-third round: 1-0. Twenty-fourth round: 1-0. Twenty-fifth round: 1-0. Twenty-sixth round: 1-0. Twenty-seventh round: 1-0. Twenty-eighth round: 1-0. Twenty-ninth round: 1-0. Thirtieth round: 1-0. Thirty-first round: 1-0. Thirty-second round: 1-0. Thirty-third round: 1-0. Thirty-fourth round: 1-0. Thirty-fifth round: 1-0. Thirty-sixth round: 1-0. Thirty-seventh round: 1-0. Thirty-eighth round: 1-0. Thirty-ninth round: 1-0. Fortieth round: 1-0. Forty-first round: 1-0. Forty-second round: 1-0. Forty-third round: 1-0. Forty-fourth round: 1-0. Forty-fifth round: 1-0. Forty-sixth round: 1-0. Forty-seventh round: 1-0. Forty-eighth round: 1-0. Forty-ninth round: 1-0. Fiftieth round: 1-0. Fifty-first round: 1-0. Fifty-second round: 1-0. Fifty-third round: 1-0. Fifty-fourth round: 1-0. Fifty-fifth round: 1-0. Fifty-sixth round: 1-0. Fifty-seventh round: 1-0. Fifty-eighth round: 1-0. Fifty-ninth round: 1-0. Sixtieth round: 1-0. Sixty-first round: 1-0. Sixty-second round: 1-0. Sixty-third round: 1-0. Sixty-fourth round: 1-0. Sixty-fifth round: 1-0. Sixty-sixth round: 1-0. Sixty-seventh round: 1-0. Sixty-eighth round: 1-0. Sixty-ninth round: 1-0. Seventieth round: 1-0. Seventy-first round: 1-0. Seventy-second round: 1-0. Seventy-third round: 1-0. Seventy-fourth round: 1-0. Seventy-fifth round: 1-0. Seventy-sixth round: 1-0. Seventy-seventh round: 1-0. Seventy-eighth round: 1-0. Seventy-ninth round: 1-0. Eightieth round: 1-0. Eighty-first round: 1-0. Eighty-second round: 1-0. Eighty-third round: 1-0. Eighty-fourth round: 1-0. Eighty-fifth round: 1-0. Eighty-sixth round: 1-0. Eighty-seventh round: 1-0. Eighty-eighth round: 1-0. Eighty-ninth round: 1-0. Ninetieth round: 1-0. Ninety-first round: 1-0. Ninety-second round: 1-0. Ninety-third round: 1-0. Ninety-fourth round: 1-0. Ninety-fifth round: 1-0. Ninety-sixth round: 1-0. Ninety-seventh round: 1-0. Ninety-eighth round: 1-0. Ninety-ninth round: 1-0. One hundredth round: 1-0.

SCOTTISH CUP First round: C A Tynjala (Greenock) vs. Spentwood (Forfar); 1-0. Second round: 1-0. Third round: 1-0. Fourth round: 1-0. Fifth round: 1-0. Sixth round: 1-0. Seventh round: 1-0. Eighth round: 1-0. Ninth round: 1-0. Tenth round: 1-0. Eleventh round: 1-0. Twelfth round: 1-0. Thirteenth round: 1-0. Fourteenth round: 1-0. Fifteenth round: 1-0. Sixteenth round: 1-0. Seventeenth round: 1-0. Eighteenth round: 1-0. Nineteenth round: 1-0. Twentieth round: 1-0. Twenty-first round: 1-0. Twenty-second round: 1-0. Twenty-third round: 1-0. Twenty-fourth round: 1-0. Twenty-fifth round: 1-0. Twenty-sixth round: 1-0. Twenty-seventh round: 1-0. Twenty-eighth round: 1-0. Twenty-ninth round: 1-0. Thirtieth round: 1-0. Thirty-first round: 1-0. Thirty-second round: 1-0. Thirty-third round: 1-0. Thirty-fourth round: 1-0. Thirty-fifth round: 1-0. Thirty-sixth round: 1-0. Thirty-seventh round: 1-0. Thirty-eighth round: 1-0. Thirty-ninth round: 1-0. Fortieth round: 1-0. Forty-first round: 1-0. Forty-second round: 1-0. Forty-third round: 1-0. Forty-fourth round: 1-0. Forty-fifth round: 1-0. Forty-sixth round: 1-0. Forty-seventh round: 1-0. Forty-eighth round: 1-0. Forty-ninth round: 1-0. Fiftieth round: 1-0. Fifty-first round: 1-0. Fifty-second round: 1-0. Fifty-third round: 1-0. Fifty-fourth round: 1-0. Fifty-fifth round: 1-0. Fifty-sixth round: 1-0. Fifty-seventh round: 1-0. Fifty-eighth round: 1-0. Fifty-ninth round: 1-0. Sixtieth round: 1-0. Sixty-first round: 1-0. Sixty-second round: 1-0. Sixty-third round: 1-0. Sixty-fourth round: 1-0. Sixty-fifth round: 1-0. Sixty-sixth round: 1-0. Sixty-seventh round: 1-0. Sixty-eighth round: 1-0. Sixty-ninth round: 1-0. Seventieth round: 1-0. Seventy-first round: 1-0. Seventy-second round: 1-0. Seventy-third round: 1-0. Seventy-fourth round: 1-0. Seventy-fifth round: 1-0. Seventy-sixth round: 1-0. Seventy-seventh round: 1-0. Seventy-eighth round: 1-0. Seventy-ninth round: 1-0. Eightieth round: 1-0. Eighty-first round: 1-0. Eighty-second round: 1-0. Eighty-third round: 1-0. Eighty-fourth round: 1-0. Eighty-fifth round: 1-0. Eighty-sixth round: 1-0. Eighty-seventh round: 1-0. Eighty-eighth round: 1-0. Eighty-ninth round: 1-0. Ninetieth round: 1-0. Ninety-first round: 1-0. Ninety-second round: 1-0. Ninety-third round: 1-0. Ninety-fourth round: 1-0. Ninety-fifth round: 1-0. Ninety-sixth round: 1-0. Ninety-seventh round: 1-0. Ninety-eighth round: 1-0. Ninety-ninth round: 1-0. One hundredth round: 1-0.

SCOTTISH CUP First round: C A Tynjala (Greenock) vs. Spentwood (Forfar); 1-0. Second round: 1-0. Third round: 1-0. Fourth round: 1-0. Fifth round: 1-0. Sixth round: 1-0. Seventh round: 1-0. Eighth round: 1-0. Ninth round: 1-0. Tenth round: 1-0. Eleventh round: 1-0. Twelfth round: 1-0. Thirteenth round: 1-0. Fourteenth round: 1-0. Fifteenth round: 1-0. Sixteenth round: 1-0. Seventeenth round: 1-0. Eighteenth round: 1-0. Nineteenth round: 1-0. Twentieth round: 1-0. Twenty-first round: 1-0. Twenty-second round: 1-0. Twenty-third round: 1-0. Twenty-fourth round: 1-0. Twenty-fifth round: 1-0. Twenty-sixth round: 1-0. Twenty-seventh round: 1-0. Twenty-eighth round: 1-0. Twenty-ninth round: 1-0. Thirtieth round: 1-0. Thirty-first round: 1-0. Thirty-second round: 1-0. Thirty-third round: 1-0. Thirty-fourth round: 1-0. Thirty-fifth round: 1-0. Thirty-sixth round: 1-0. Thirty-seventh round: 1-0. Thirty-eighth round: 1-0. Thirty-ninth round: 1-0. Fortieth round: 1-0. Forty-first round: 1-0. Forty-second round: 1-0. Forty-third round: 1-0. Forty-fourth round: 1-0. Forty-fifth round: 1-0. Forty-sixth round: 1-0. Forty-seventh round: 1-0. Forty-eighth round: 1-0. Forty-ninth round: 1-0. Fiftieth round: 1-0. Fifty-first round: 1-0. Fifty-second round: 1-0. Fifty-third round: 1-0. Fifty-fourth round: 1-0. Fifty-fifth round: 1-0. Fifty-sixth round: 1-0. Fifty-seventh round: 1-0. Fifty-eighth round: 1-0. Fifty-ninth round: 1-0. Sixtieth round: 1-0. Sixty-first round: 1-0. Sixty-second round: 1-0. Sixty-third round: 1-0. Sixty-fourth round: 1-0. Sixty-fifth round: 1-0. Sixty-sixth round: 1-0. Sixty-seventh round: 1-0. Sixty-eighth round: 1-0. Sixty-ninth round: 1-0. Seventieth round: 1-0. Seventy-first round: 1-0. Seventy-second round: 1-0. Seventy-third round: 1-0. Seventy-fourth round: 1-0. Seventy-fifth round: 1-0. Seventy-sixth round: 1-0. Seventy-seventh round: 1-0. Seventy-eighth round: 1-0. Seventy-ninth round: 1-0. Eightieth round: 1-0. Eighty-first round: 1-0. Eighty-second round: 1-0. Eighty-third round: 1-0. Eighty-fourth round: 1-0. Eighty-fifth round: 1-0. Eighty-sixth round: 1-0. Eighty-seventh round: 1-0. Eighty-eighth round: 1-0. Eighty-ninth round: 1-0. Ninetieth round: 1-0. Ninety-first round: 1-0. Ninety-second round: 1-0. Ninety-third round: 1-0. Ninety-fourth round: 1-0. Ninety-fifth round: 1-0. Ninety-sixth round: 1-0. Ninety-seventh round: 1-0. Ninety-eighth round: 1-0. Ninety-ninth round: 1-0. One hundredth round: 1-0.

SCOTTISH CUP First round: C A Tynjala (Greenock) vs. Spentwood (Forfar); 1-0. Second round: 1-0. Third round: 1-0. Fourth round: 1-0. Fifth round: 1-0. Sixth round: 1-0. Seventh round: 1-0. Eighth round: 1-0. Ninth round: 1-0. Tenth round: 1-0. Eleventh round: 1-0. Twelfth round: 1-0. Thirteenth round: 1-0. Fourteenth round: 1-0. Fifteenth round: 1-0. Sixteenth round: 1-0. Seventeenth round: 1-0. Eighteenth round: 1-0. Nineteenth round: 1-0. Twentieth round: 1-0. Twenty-first round: 1-0. Twenty-second round: 1-0. Twenty-third round: 1-0. Twenty-fourth round: 1-0. Twenty-fifth round: 1-0. Twenty-sixth round: 1-0. Twenty-seventh round: 1-0. Twenty-eighth round: 1-0. Twenty-ninth round: 1-0. Thirtieth round: 1-0. Thirty-first round: 1-0. Thirty-second round: 1-0. Thirty-third round: 1-0. Thirty-fourth round: 1-0. Thirty-fifth round: 1-0. Thirty-sixth round: 1-0. Thirty-seventh round: 1-0. Thirty-eighth round: 1-0. Thirty-ninth round: 1-0. Fortieth round: 1-0. Forty-first round: 1-0. Forty-second round: 1-0. Forty-third round: 1-0. Forty-fourth round: 1-0. Forty-fifth round: 1-0. Forty-sixth round: 1-0. Forty-seventh round: 1-0. Forty-eighth round: 1-0. Forty-ninth round: 1-0. Fiftieth round: 1-0. Fifty-first round: 1-0. Fifty-second round: 1-0. Fifty-third round: 1-0. Fifty-fourth round: 1-0. Fifty-fifth round: 1-0. Fifty-sixth round: 1-0. Fifty-seventh round: 1-0. Fifty-eighth round: 1-0. Fifty-ninth round: 1-0. Sixtieth round: 1-0. Sixty-first round: 1-0. Sixty-second round: 1-0. Sixty-third round: 1-0. Sixty-fourth round: 1-0. Sixty-fifth round: 1-0. Sixty-sixth round: 1-0. Sixty-seventh round: 1-0. Sixty-eighth round: 1-0. Sixty-ninth round: 1-0. Seventieth round: 1-0. Seventy-first round: 1-0. Seventy-second round: 1-0. Seventy-third round: 1-0. Seventy-fourth round: 1-0. Seventy-fifth round: 1-0. Seventy-sixth round: 1-0. Seventy-seventh round: 1-0. Seventy-eighth round: 1-0. Seventy-ninth round: 1-0. Eightieth round: 1-0. Eighty-first round: 1-0. Eighty-second round: 1-0. Eighty-third round: 1-0. Eighty-fourth round: 1-0. Eighty-fifth round: 1-0. Eighty-sixth round: 1-0. Eighty-seventh round: 1-0. Eighty-eighth round: 1-0. Eighty-ninth round: 1-0. Ninetieth round: 1-0. Ninety-first round: 1-0. Ninety-second round: 1-0. Ninety-third round: 1-0. Ninety-fourth round: 1-0. Ninety-fifth round: 1-0. Ninety-sixth round: 1-0. Ninety-seventh round: 1-0. Ninety-eighth round: 1-0. Ninety-ninth round: 1-0. One hundredth round: 1-0.

SCOTTISH CUP First round: C A Tynjala (Greenock) vs. Spentwood (Forfar); 1-0. Second round: 1-0. Third round: 1-0. Fourth round: 1-0. Fifth round: 1-0. Sixth round: 1-0. Seventh round: 1-0. Eighth round: 1-0. Ninth round: 1-0. Tenth round: 1-0. Eleventh round: 1-0. Twelfth round: 1-0. Thirteenth round: 1-0. Fourteenth round: 1-0. Fifteenth round: 1-0. Sixteenth round: 1-0. Seventeenth round: 1-0. Eighteenth round: 1-0. Nineteenth round: 1-0. Twentieth round: 1-0. Twenty-first round: 1-0. Twenty-second round: 1-0. Twenty-third round: 1-0. Twenty-fourth round: 1-0. Twenty-fifth round: 1-0. Twenty-sixth round: 1-0. Twenty-seventh round: 1-0. Twenty-eighth round: 1-0. Twenty-ninth round: 1-0. Thirtieth round: 1-0. Thirty-first round: 1-0. Thirty-second round: 1-0. Thirty-third round: 1-0. Thirty-fourth round: 1-0. Thirty-fifth round: 1-0. Thirty-sixth round: 1-0. Thirty-seventh round: 1-0. Thirty-eighth round: 1-0. Thirty-ninth round: 1-0. Fortieth round: 1-0. Forty-first round: 1-0. Forty-second round: 1-0. Forty-third round: 1-0. Forty-fourth round: 1-0. Forty-fifth round: 1-0. Forty-sixth round: 1-0. Forty-seventh round: 1-0. Forty-eighth round: 1-0. Forty-ninth round: 1-0. Fiftieth round: 1-0. Fifty-first round: 1-0. Fifty-second round: 1-0. Fifty-third round: 1-0. Fifty-fourth round: 1-0. Fifty-fifth round: 1-0. Fifty-sixth round: 1-0. Fifty-seventh round: 1-0. Fifty-eighth round: 1-0. Fifty-ninth round: 1-0. Sixtieth round: 1-0. Sixty-first round: 1-0. Sixty-second round: 1-0. Sixty-third round: 1-0. Sixty-fourth round: 1-0. Sixty-fifth round: 1-0. Sixty-sixth round: 1-0. Sixty-seventh round: 1-0. Sixty-eighth round: 1-0. Sixty-ninth round: 1-0. Seventieth round: 1-0. Seventy-first round: 1-0. Seventy-second round: 1-0. Seventy-third round: 1-0. Seventy-fourth round: 1-0. Seventy-fifth round: 1-0. Seventy-sixth round: 1-0. Seventy-seventh round: 1-0. Seventy-eighth round: 1-0. Seventy-ninth round: 1-0. Eightieth round: 1-0. Eighty-first round: 1-0. Eighty-second round: 1-0. Eighty-third round: 1-0. Eighty-fourth round: 1-0. Eighty-fifth round: 1-0. Eighty-sixth round: 1-0. Eighty-seventh round: 1-0. Eighty-eighth round: 1-0. Eighty-ninth round: 1-0. Ninetieth round: 1-0. Ninety-first round: 1-0. Ninety-second round: 1-0. Ninety-third round: 1-0. Ninety-fourth round: 1-0. Ninety-fifth round: 1-0. Ninety-sixth round: 1-0. Ninety-seventh round: 1-0. Ninety-eighth round: 1-0. Ninety-ninth round: 1-0. One hundredth round: 1-0.

SCOTTISH CUP First round: C A Tynjala (Greenock) vs. Spentwood (Forfar); 1-0. Second round: 1-0. Third round: 1-0. Fourth round: 1-0. Fifth round: 1-0. Sixth round: 1-0. Seventh round: 1-0. Eighth round: 1-0. Ninth round: 1-0. Tenth round: 1-0. Eleventh round: 1-0. Twelfth round: 1-0. Thirteenth round: 1-0. Fourteenth round: 1-0. Fifteenth round: 1-0. Sixteenth round: 1-0. Seventeenth round: 1-0. Eighteenth round: 1-0. Nineteenth round: 1-0. Twentieth round: 1-0. Twenty-first round: 1-0. Twenty-second round: 1-0. Twenty-third round: 1-0. Twenty-fourth round: 1-0. Twenty-fifth round: 1-0. Twenty-sixth round: 1-0. Twenty-seventh round: 1-0. Twenty-eighth round: 1-0. Twenty-ninth round: 1-0. Thirtieth round: 1-0. Thirty-first round: 1-0. Thirty-second round: 1-0. Thirty-third round: 1-0. Thirty-fourth round: 1-0. Thirty-fifth round: 1-0. Thirty-sixth round: 1-0. Thirty-seventh round: 1-0. Thirty-eighth round: 1-0. Thirty-ninth round: 1-0. Fortieth round: 1-0. Forty-first round: 1-0. Forty-second round: 1-0. Forty-third round: 1-0. Forty-fourth round: 1-0. Forty-fifth round: 1-0. Forty-sixth round: 1-0. Forty-seventh round: 1-0. Forty-eighth round: 1-0. Forty-ninth round: 1-0. Fiftieth round: 1-0. Fifty-first round: 1-0. Fifty-second round: 1-0. Fifty-third round: 1-0. Fifty-fourth round: 1-0. Fifty-fifth round: 1-0. Fifty-sixth round: 1-0. Fifty-seventh round: 1-0. Fifty-eighth round: 1-0. Fifty-ninth round: 1-0. Sixtieth round: 1-0. Sixty-first round: 1-0. Sixty-second round: 1-0. Sixty-third round: 1-0. Sixty-fourth round: 1-0. Sixty-fifth round: 1-0. Sixty-sixth round: 1-0. Sixty-seventh round: 1-0. Sixty-eighth round: 1-0. Sixty-ninth round: 1-0. Seventieth round: 1-0. Seventy-first round: 1-0. Seventy-second round: 1-0. Seventy-third round: 1-0. Seventy-fourth round: 1-0. Seventy-fifth round: 1-0. Seventy-sixth round: 1-0. Seventy-seventh round: 1-0. Seventy-eighth round: 1-0. Seventy-ninth round: 1-0. Eightieth round: 1-0. Eighty-first round: 1-0. Eighty-second round: 1-0. Eighty-third round: 1-0. Eighty-fourth round: 1-0. Eighty-fifth round: 1-0. Eighty-sixth round: 1-0. Eighty-seventh round: 1-0. Eighty-eighth round: 1-0. Eighty-ninth round: 1-0. Ninetieth round: 1-0. Ninety-first round: 1-0. Ninety-second round: 1-0. Ninety-third round: 1-0. Ninety-fourth round: 1-0. Ninety-fifth round: 1-0. Ninety-sixth round: 1-0. Ninety-seventh round: 1-0. Ninety-eighth round: 1-0. Ninety-ninth round: 1-0. One hundredth round: 1-0.

SCOTTISH CUP First round: C A Tynjala (Greenock) vs. Spentwood (Forfar); 1-0. Second round: 1-0. Third round: 1-0. Fourth round: 1-0. Fifth round: 1-0. Sixth round: 1-0. Seventh round: 1-0. Eighth round: 1-0. Ninth round: 1-0. Tenth round: 1-0. Eleventh round: 1-0. Twelfth round: 1-0. Thirteenth round: 1-0. Fourteenth round: 1-0. Fifteenth round: 1-0. Sixteenth round: 1-0. Seventeenth round: 1-0. Eighteenth round: 1-0. Nineteenth round: 1-0. Twentieth round: 1-0. Twenty-first round: 1-0. Twenty-second round: 1-0. Twenty-third round: 1-0. Twenty-fourth round: 1-0. Twenty-fifth round: 1-0. Twenty-sixth round: 1-0. Twenty-seventh round: 1-0. Twenty-eighth round: 1-0. Twenty-ninth round: 1-0. Thirtieth round: 1-0. Thirty-first round: 1-0. Thirty-second round: 1-0. Thirty-third round: 1-0. Thirty-fourth round: 1-0. Thirty-fifth round: 1-0. Thirty-sixth round: 1-0. Thirty-seventh round: 1-0. Thirty-eighth round: 1-0. Thirty-ninth round: 1-0. Fortieth round: 1-0. Forty-first round: 1-0. Forty-second round: 1-0. Forty-third round: 1-0. Forty-fourth round: 1-0. Forty-fifth round: 1-0. Forty-sixth round: 1-0. Forty-seventh round: 1-0. Forty-eighth round: 1-0. Forty-ninth round: 1-0. Fiftieth round: 1-0. Fifty-first round: 1-0. Fifty-second round: 1-0. Fifty-third round: 1-0. Fifty-fourth round: 1-0. Fifty-fifth round: 1-0. Fifty-sixth round: 1-0. Fifty-seventh round: 1-0. Fifty-eighth round: 1-0. Fifty-ninth round: 1-0. Sixtieth round: 1-0. Sixty-first round: 1-0. Sixty-second round: 1-0. Sixty-third round: 1-0. Sixty-fourth round: 1-0. Sixty-fifth round: 1-0. Sixty-sixth round: 1-0. Sixty-seventh round: 1-0. Sixty-eighth round: 1-0. Sixty-ninth round: 1-0. Seventieth round: 1-0. Seventy-first round: 1-0. Seventy-second round: 1-0. Seventy-third round: 1-0. Seventy-fourth round: 1-0. Seventy-fifth round: 1-0. Seventy-sixth round: 1-0. Seventy-seventh round: 1-0. Seventy-eighth round: 1-0. Seventy-ninth round: 1-0. Eightieth round: 1-0. Eighty-first round: 1-0. Eighty-second round: 1-0. Eighty-third round: 1-0. Eighty-fourth round: 1-0. Eighty-fifth round: 1-0. Eighty-sixth round: 1-0. Eighty-seventh round: 1-0. Eighty-eighth round: 1-0. Eighty-ninth round: 1-0. Ninetieth round: 1-0. Ninety-first round: 1-0. Ninety-second round: 1-0. Ninety-third round: 1-0. Ninety-fourth round: 1-0. Ninety-fifth round: 1-0. Ninety-sixth round: 1-0. Ninety-seventh round: 1-0. Ninety-eighth round: 1-0. Ninety-ninth round: 1-0. One hundredth round: 1-0.

SCOTTISH CUP First round: C A Tynjala (Greenock) vs. Spentwood (Forfar); 1-0. Second round: 1-0. Third round: 1-0. Fourth round: 1-0. Fifth round: 1-0. Sixth round: 1-0. Seventh round: 1-0. Eighth round: 1-0. Ninth round: 1-0. Tenth round: 1-0. Eleventh round: 1-0. Twelfth round: 1-0. Thirteenth round: 1-0. Fourteenth round: 1-0. Fifteenth round: 1-0. Sixteenth round: 1-0. Seventeenth round: 1-0. Eighteenth round: 1-0. Nineteenth round: 1-0. Twentieth round: 1-0. Twenty-first round: 1-0. Twenty-second round: 1-0. Twenty-third round: 1-0. Twenty-fourth round: 1-0. Twenty-fifth round: 1-0. Twenty-sixth round: 1-0. Twenty-seventh round: 1-0. Twenty-eighth round: 1-0. Twenty-ninth round: 1-0. Thirtieth round: 1-0. Thirty-first round: 1-0. Thirty-second round: 1-0. Thirty-third round: 1-0. Thirty-fourth round: 1-0. Thirty-fifth round: 1-0. Thirty-sixth round: 1-0. Thirty-seventh round: 1-0. Thirty-eighth round: 1-0. Thirty-ninth round: 1-0. Fortieth round: 1-0. Forty-first round: 1-0. Forty-second round: 1-0. Forty-third round: 1-0. Forty-fourth round: 1-0. Forty-fifth round: 1-0. Forty-sixth round: 1-0. Forty-seventh round: 1-0. Forty-eighth round: 1-0. Forty-ninth round: 1-0. Fiftieth round: 1-0. Fifty-first round: 1-0. Fifty-second round: 1-0. Fifty-third round: 1-0. Fifty-fourth round: 1-0. Fifty-fifth round: 1-0. Fifty-sixth round: 1-0. Fifty-seventh round: 1-0. Fifty-eighth round: 1-0. Fifty-ninth round: 1-0. Sixtieth round: 1-0. Sixty-first round: 1-0. Sixty-second round: 1-0. Sixty-third round: 1-0. Sixty-fourth round: 1-0. Sixty-fifth round: 1-0. Sixty-sixth round: 1-0. Sixty-seventh round: 1-0. Sixty-eighth round: 1-0. Sixty-ninth round: 1-0. Seventieth round: 1-0. Seventy-first round: 1-0. Seventy-second round: 1-0. Seventy-third round: 1-0. Seventy-fourth round: 1-0. Seventy-fifth round: 1-0. Seventy-sixth round: 1-0. Seventy-seventh round: 1-0. Seventy-eighth round: 1-0. Seventy-ninth round: 1-0. Eightieth round: 1-0. Eighty-first round: 1-0. Eighty-second round: 1-0. Eighty-third round: 1-0. Eighty-fourth round: 1-0. Eighty-fifth round: 1-0. Eighty-sixth round: 1-0. Eighty-seventh round: 1-0. Eighty-eighth round: 1-0. Eighty-ninth round: 1-0. Ninetieth round: 1-0. Ninety-first round: 1-0. Ninety-second round: 1-0. Ninety-third round: 1-0. Ninety-fourth round: 1-0. Ninety-fifth round: 1-0. Ninety-sixth round: 1-0. Ninety-seventh round: 1-0. Ninety-eighth round: 1-0. Ninety-ninth round: 1-0. One hundredth round: 1-0.

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TENNIS

Zaheer and Javed must stiffen resolve

Perth (AFP)—The Pakistanis were in a precarious position against Western Australia at the end of the third day of their four-day match at the WA ground today. They were 52 for three in their second innings, leading by only 33 runs after trailing by 59 on the first innings.

When the match resumes today Pakistan will look to the fourth wicket pair of Zaheer Abbas and Javed Miandad for some resolute batting to stave off the threat of a demoralising defeat just four days before the start of the first Test against Australia on the same ground.

Pakistan began their second innings poorly when their prolific opener Mudasar Nazar was dismissed by Lillee for two, his first half-century. Mudasar's dismissal left the second ball of Lillee's opening over but glided the ball into the hands of the Test Wicketkeeper Marsh. In earlier first-class matches on the tour, Mudasar has scored 104, 28 not out, 93, 71 and 113 (in the first innings of the current game) and still has an average of 62.20.

The second wicket pair, Mohsin Khan and Qasim Omar, promised to re-establish the innings and has put on 54 in 73 minutes when Omar was out. They played across for 23, at 5.6 for two — all three runs in 45 seconds — Pakistan could not afford to lose another wicket before the close of play, but with half-an-hour left Khan fell to the fast-medium bowler Shaun Graf, being superbly caught at third slip by the giving Greg Sheppard. Mohsin scored 36 in 100 minutes and hit four fours.

Earlier Western Australia had made 349 in their first innings, adding 166 for the loss of the last six batsmen. The most successful Pakistani bowler was Zaheer Abbas, who finished with a well-deserved 4 for 30 from 25.3 overs. An encouraging display also came from the off-spinner Mohammad Nazir, who took three wickets in the first innings to finish with 3 for 34 from 16 overs.

The winning team of Mrs Navratilova, Miss Shriver, Kathy Rinaldi, Candy Reynolds and Paula Smith split \$67,000. The British team of Virginia Wade, Miss Durie, Miss Hobbs, Miss Barker and Miss Croft divided \$33,000. The final day's attendance of 5,172, including the Duchess of Gloucester, at the William and Mary Hall at the College of William and Mary, raised the total attendance for the three-day event to 11,843.

In earlier matches Miss Shriver had beaten Miss Durie 6-3, 6-2 to avenge her defeat by Britain's top player, at the French Open in May, and at Brighton, two weeks ago. The British team had been confident that their girl would win again, but it was not to be.

Britain's only victory in the first doubles in which Miss Wade and Miss Barker defeated Miss Smith and Miss Reynolds 7-5, 3-6, 6-1, merely delayed their ultimate defeat.

Jimmy Connors and Chris Lloyd, former spouses who were playing together as doubles partners for the first time in nine years, defeated Butch Walts and Betty Nagelsen 7-6, 6-2 to reach the women's mixed doubles championship. They will play Roscoe Tanner and Andrea Jaeger for the \$100,000 first prize.

Tanner and Miss Jaeger beat the Nasse and Hana Mandlikova 2-6, 7-3, 7-5 in the other semi-final, which became heated after Nasse narrowly missed hitting Miss Jaeger with an overhead smash, then clipped her on the ankle with another smash in the next game. Tanner and Nasse exchanged words.

"If Nasse had let us remain calm, they probably would have beaten us badly," Tanner said. "But once all that started, our game seemed to pick up a bit."

CRICKET

Zaheer and Javed must stiffen resolve

PAKISTANI First Innings

Mohsin Khan c Shippard b Lillee	36
Mudasar Nazar c Marsh b Lillee	2
Qasim Omar c Wood b Lillee	54
Zaheer Abbas c Marsh b Lillee	104
Javed Miandad c Marsh b Lillee	113
Mohsin Khan c Marsh b Lillee	36
Qasim Omar c Marsh b Lillee	54
Mohsin Khan c Marsh b Lillee	36
Qasim Omar c Marsh b Lillee	54
Mohsin Khan c Marsh b Lillee	36
Qasim Omar c Marsh b Lillee	54

Total (1st Innings) 349

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-19, 3-217, 4-23, 5-24, 6-25, 7-25, 8-27, 9-28, 10-29.

BOWLING: Lillee, 25.3-55-3; Alderman, 23.4-18-1, 14-1-21-2; Marsh, 23.3-35-4; Graf, 11.2-1-2.

PAKISTANI Second Innings

Mohsin Khan c Marsh b Lillee	36
Mudasar Nazar c Marsh b Lillee	2
Qasim Omar c Marsh b Lillee	54
Zaheer Abbas c Marsh b Lillee	104
Javed Miandad c Marsh b Lillee	113
Mohsin Khan c Marsh b Lillee	36
Qasim Omar c Marsh b Lillee	54
Mohsin Khan c Marsh b Lillee	36
Qasim Omar c Marsh b Lillee	54
Mohsin Khan c Marsh b Lillee	36
Qasim Omar c Marsh b Lillee	54

Total (2nd Innings) 349

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-19, 3-217, 4-23, 5-24, 6-25, 7-25, 8-27, 9-28, 10-29.

BOWLING: Lillee, 25.3-55-3; Alderman, 23.4-18-1, 14-1-21-2; Marsh, 23.3-35-4; Graf, 11.2-1-2.

WEST AUSTRALIA First Innings

M. Marsh b Nazir	34
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36

Total (1st Innings) 349

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-19, 3-217, 4-23, 5-24, 6-25, 7-25, 8-27, 9-28, 10-29.

BOWLING: Nazir, 25.3-55-3; Alderman, 23.4-18-1, 14-1-21-2; Marsh, 23.3-35-4; Graf, 11.2-1-2.

WEST AUSTRALIA Second Innings

M. Marsh b Nazir	34
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36

Total (2nd Innings) 349

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-19, 3-217, 4-23, 5-24, 6-25, 7-25, 8-27, 9-28, 10-29.

BOWLING: Nazir, 25.3-55-3; Alderman, 23.4-18-1, 14-1-21-2; Marsh, 23.3-35-4; Graf, 11.2-1-2.

WEST AUSTRALIA Third Innings

M. Marsh b Nazir	34
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36

Total (3rd Innings) 349

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-19, 3-217, 4-23, 5-24, 6-25, 7-25, 8-27, 9-28, 10-29.

BOWLING: Nazir, 25.3-55-3; Alderman, 23.4-18-1, 14-1-21-2; Marsh, 23.3-35-4; Graf, 11.2-1-2.

WEST AUSTRALIA Fourth Innings

M. Marsh b Nazir	34
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36
S. Graf b Nazir	36
R. Marsh b Nazir	36
G. Sheppard b Nazir	36

Total (4th Innings) 349

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-19, 3-217, 4-23, 5-24, 6-25, 7-25, 8-27, 9-28, 10-29.

BOWLING: Nazir, 25.3-55-3; Alderman, 23.4-18-1, 14-1-21-2; Marsh, 23.3-35-4; Graf, 11.2-1-2.

La crème de la crème



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7.30 p.m.
Personal Secretary
Chairman of small City Co.
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company with a variety of
secretarial tasks, organisation of
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£7,000
A personal secretary on a
case to case basis. Confidential
£7,000

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTS
SUPERVISOR £7,000
Supervise all other
secretaries and accounts
assistants. Salary
£7,000

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£7,000
Excellent salary and benefits
package. Salary
£7,000

LIBRAIRIE ADJUNCTS to £2,500
£2,500
£2,500

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secretary/P.A. for their
Group at Lancaster
Director. You will provide
him with full secretarial
back-up on all his
organising his busy
schedule and maintaining
confidential records.

You must be happy to
work as a member of a
team, and enjoy getting
things done on your own
initiative. Such a
preparation of articles for
the in-house magazine.

The ideal candidate will be
stimulating, so you must
be able to handle
pressure and sort out
problems.

Ideally you are aged 25+,
educated to A Level
standard, with a secretarial
background.

You will also be well-
presented, with a calm,
unflappable personality.
100/50 + audio.

Angela Mortimer Ltd
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SOLICITORS
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rewarding job to someone in their
mid-20s with a secretarial and
administrative ability (no
short-hand). There is also some
experience and word processing
(typing) to be gained if necessary.
Previous experience would be very
useful in this job, which covers a
cross section of the legal world.

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LIBRARY TRAVEL to £3,000
The Chief Executive of this
company is seeking a person to
manage the library. The person
must be a graduate with a
degree in library studies and
have a minimum of 3 years
experience in a library. The
person must be able to manage
a team of staff and be able to
deal with the public. The
person must be able to manage
a budget of £3,000.

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c.£8,500+

Major American city based Co.
seeking a Sales Secretary
with a minimum of 3 years
experience in a sales
environment. The person
must be able to manage a
team of staff and be able to
deal with the public. The
person must be able to manage
a budget of £8,500.

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team of staff and be able to
deal with the public. The
person must be able to manage
a budget of £8,500.

CHIEF EXEC
£210,000

A first class secretary with
experience at main board
level is needed to work for
the young Chief Executive of
this major international
company. The successful
applicant will be poised,
discreet and well groomed
and will enjoy organising his
extremely full business and
social diary, including a
number of charitable com-
mitments, as well as deal-
ing with all the normal secre-
tarial duties. Speeds
100/50, age 25-45

MAYFAIR
£10,000 +

This leading firm of head-
hunters requires a research
executive to join their busy
and expanding team. The
ideal candidate must have a
broad understanding of the
financial industry and have the
enthusiasm and commit-
ment to work under pres-
sure. Experience in this field
is an advantage although
not essential. Age 27-33

COBOLD AND DAVIES
Recruitment Ltd
35 Bruton Place,
London W1
01-433 7799

SENIOR PA
£9,000 +

International High Technology Co based Hounslow/West
London seeking efficient, top calibre PA. Home work
secretarial skills and a minimum of 5 years' exp. reqd. Ideal
candidates should be not only well groomed and spoken but
possess a warm friendly personality.

Position is working alongside No. 2 of this large International
Co. and is a real PA role. Superb working conditions + 6
monthly salary reviews, BUPA etc etc. Some word processing
experience although training given. Age 25-35. Ideally
candidates will have worked within a large organisation.
For further details contact Kay Daly on 828 5792
Kingsland (Peri Corp).

CATALOGUE DESIGN
AND PRODUCTION

Mayfair company producing beautiful catalogues
featuring works of art offers a unique opportunity to the
right person. Good typing, computer, responsible for PR
and advertising copy and able to supervise studio work
with taste and style. Must be well groomed and self-
confident with a stable work background. Age 30s-40s.
Salary not less £9,000.

Please write in confidence with full details to: The
Managing Director, Halcroft Days, 14 Brook Street,
London, W1Y 1AA.

MAJOR US
REGIONAL BANK

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Progressive, expanding
organisation is looking for
two experienced mature
secretaries to work for
senior executives.

Excellent shorthand and/or
audio skills, combined with a
lively team spirit and good
organisational abilities are
essential.

Previous experience with a
financial organisation is
required.

We offer a competitive salary
together with an excellent
benefits package.

Contact Mrs Tyler at 626
3200 for further details.

BLUE CHIP PA
£10,000

Dynamic and energetic person
with a minimum of 3 years
experience in a secretarial
position. The person must
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with the public. The person
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Please quote reference T

